REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1931-32

(Ending 30th June 1932)

1204

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1931-32, ENDING 30TH JUNE 1932.

CHAPTER I—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—

SITUATION AND AREA, BOUNDARIES AND PHYSICAL FEATURES — reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12.

Particulars concerning—

ANCIENT HISTORY, THE RULING FAMILY, THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS — will be found in paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08 and also in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the General Administration Report for 1923-24.

(i) Movements of His Highness the Maharaja, the Dewan and the Members of Government.

Movements His Highness the Maharaja.

1. His Highness the Maharaja continued the tour to Lake Manasarowar and Mount Kailas in Tibet which he began in June 1931 for a period of two months and eight days and on the return journey, visited Haridwar, Delhi, Bombay and Poona. His Highness spent a little more than a month each at Ootacamund and Kemmangundi and about 26 days in Bangalore during the year. In November 1931, His Highness proceeded to Balehonnur and Chikmagalur and visited different parts of the Bababudan Hills from the latter place. His Highness returned to Mysore *via* Kemmangundi, Tarikere and Bangalore. In January 1932, His Highness visited Shimoga.

Minor tours included visits to Kotigehar and Bandipur and short visits to Madras in January 1932.

During the year, His Highness presided over a number of important public functions as indicated below:—

(*a*) Opening of the Laboratory at the Balehonnur Experimental Station on the 27th November 1931.

(*b*) Laying the foundation stone of the McGann Hospital at Shimoga on the 16th January 1932.

(*c*) Distribution of prizes at the close of the Red Cross Maternity and Child Welfare Week at Mysore on the 14th March 1932.

Movements of the Dewan and Members of Council.

2. The Dewan, Sir Mirza M. Ismail, visited Begur village (in the Bangalore Taluk) in July 1931 in connection with the inauguration of electric lighting there. In the same month, he also visited Kolar Town to open the New District Board Office Building and Kadaba (in the Tumkur District) to open a Dispensary.

Early in August, he proceeded to London as a Delegate to the Second Round Table Conference, representing the States of Mysore, Jodhpur and Jaipur. After the close of the Conference, he returned in the middle of December 1931 and

resumed charge. Later, he visited the Thippagondanahalli Reservoir site and inspected the progress of the works.

In the beginning of February 1932, he accompanied the Members of the Indian States Enquiry Committee (Financial) to Mysore. Returning from Mysore, he visited Madras and at the end of the same month, he proceeded to Delhi to attend a meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference as a member thereof. He returned from Delhi in the first week of March 1932 and towards the end of the month, paid visits to the Thippagondanahalli Reservoir Works, Maralwadi Tank and Dodballapur.

In the middle of April 1932, he visited Kemmangundi and at the end of the month, he proceeded to Bombay to meet the Members of the States Enquiry Committee before they sailed back to Europe.

In May 1932, he visted Chintamani to lay the Foundation Stone of the Local High School and in the following month, he visited Maralwadi Tank, Nandi Hills and Chikballapur and proceeded to Mysore in connection with the Representative Assembly sittings and His Highness's Birthday Festivities. He returned from Mysore in the middle of June and visited Thippagondanahalli again to inspect the Water Works.

3. *Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur* M. N. Krishna Rao, Member of Council, attended the meetings of the Indian States Delegation and of the Princes' Conference held at Bombay in July 1931. As officiating Dewan, he inspected the Sugar-cane Farm near Mandya and the Kar-ragi Breeding Farm at Hunsur in August 1931. In November 1931, he paid a visit to the Coffee Experimental Farm near Balehonnur.

As Chairman of the Board of Management of the Mysore Iron Works, he visited Bhadravati in July 1931 and February 1932.

4. *Rajamantrapravina* K. Matthan, Member of Council, toured in August 1931 in the Mandya, Nagamangala and Seringapatam Taluks, and heard the grievances of the raiyats who own lands under the Irwin Canal Area.

In September, he attended the Road Conference at Simla arranged by the Government of India as one of the representatives of Indian States.

In the latter part of December 1931 and early in January 1932, he toured in some parts of Tumkur District to study the acute seasonal conditions prevailing at the time.

(ii) Political.

The Subsidy.

5. The annual Subsidy of rupees twenty-four and a half lakhs was paid to the British Government on the prescribed dates.

The British Resident.

6. The Hon'ble Lt. Colonel R. J. C. Burke continued as British Resident in Mysore during the year.

(iii) The Mysore Representative Assembly.

7. There were, as usual, two sessions of the Assembly. The first was held from the 22nd October 1931 and lasted eight days and the second commenced on the 6th June 1932 and lasted seven days.

8. At the first session, the Assembly was consulted in regard to the general principles of the following Bills:—

(1) Bill for the amendment of section 73 of the Mysore Forest Regulation.
(2) Bill further to amend the Mysore District Boards Regulation, 1926.
(3) Bill for the amendment of the Mysore Stamp Regulation.
(4) Sale of Goods Bill.
(5) Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872, as in force in Mysore.
(6) Bills for the management of Municipal affairs in (i) cities, (ii) towns and (iii) minor municipalities.
(7) Bill further to amend the Mysore District Boards Regulation, 1926.
(8) Bill further to amend the Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation, 1928.

The general principles of the Bill to amend the District Boards Regulation, 1926, empowering the removal of Presidents and Vice-Presidents who are undischarged insolvents (*i.e.*, No. 7) were not accepted by the House and the Bill to amend the Mysore Stamp Regulation was withdrawn by Government. The general principles of the remaining six Bills were accepted by the Assembly.

9. Answers were furnished to all the 69 questions asked and a number of supplementary questions were also put on some of them and answered.

10. Of the 28 Resolutions on the agenda, eight were moved and discussed. Six of these were put to vote and carried by a large majority, one was withdrawn and the remaining one was not pressed to a division.

11. Out of 212 representations received for consideration, 26 were discussed.

12. Three adjournment motions for discussion of matters of public importance were allowed and discussed. Two of these were talked out and the remaining one was lost for want of a quorum.

13. At the Budget Session of the Assembly (June 1932), the opinion of the Assembly was obtained in regard to the general principles of the following Bills:—

1. Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.
2. Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Regulation.
3. Bill to further amend the Mysore Limitation Regulation.
4. Amusement Tax Bill.
5. Betting Tax Bill.
6. Bill to amend the law relating to the Mysore University.
7. Bill to restrain the solemnisation of Child Marriages in the State.

Of these, the last was a private Bill proposed to be introduced by *Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur* Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty and Mr. G. Channappa, Members of the Legislative Council. On being put to vote, there was a small majority in favour of the measure.

With the exception of the Bill to amend the Land Acquisition Regulation, the general principles of all the other Bills were accepted by the Assembly.

14. The Assembly was also consulted in the matter of the allocation of seats in the Representative Assembly, and a Committee was constituted to consider detailed proposals regarding the allocation and distribution of seats in the Assembly.

15. The general discussion on the Budget occupied two days and two more days were taken up by Government Business.

16. There were 64 resolutions on the Budget, out of which only three were discussed.

17. Out of 63 questions asked, answers were given to 59 questions. A number of supplementary questions on some of them were also answered.

18. Out of 98 representations received for consideration, 35 were taken up and discussed.

19. There were two adjournment motions for discussion of matters of public importance, one of which was lost for want of a quorum. The other related to the Government Order on the Committee's report to consider the question of the desirability of giving the District Boards their own Engineering Establishments. After some discussion, the Dewan observed that the District Board Officers would be given the powers of inspection and supervision so far as the District Funds were concerned and that Government would issue necessary instructions to the officers of the Public Works Department in the matter. The mover suggested that the arrangement proposed by the Dewan might be tried for one year and this was agreed to by Government.

20. No general resolutions were taken up for discussion for want of time.

(iv) Economic Conference.

21. As a measure of economy, the grant under "25 Economic Development" was ordered to be eliminated in the budget for 1931-32 and consequently there were no meetings of the Economic Conference nor of its three constituent Boards during the year.

22. The appointment of the District Economic Superintendents having ceased, the Revenue Sub-Division Officers were entrusted with the work of Economic Development in the Districts. Consolidated reports of Economic Development work done in the Districts are being received from the Deputy Commissioners.

Instructions have been issued to the effect that the Amildars and other Revenue officers should pay particular attention to village improvement work and get as much work done as possible with the aid of the villagers themselves.

23. The Mysore Dasara Exhibition, one of the activities of the Economic Conference, was held as usual from 15th October to 29th October 1931. All items of expenditure were carefully scrutinized and all possible economies were effected to keep down the expenditure within the limit of the receipts.

A striking feature of the year's Exhibition was the predominance of Indian goods in almost every section.

The Fine Arts Section contained a very good and representative collection of works of Art and there were more than 500 selected pictures from the leading Artists of India. The Rural Industries Section was organised for the first time during this year's Exhibition and demonstrations were conducted in mat weaving, printing and embroidery, power loom weaving and other useful cottage industries.

(v) Important Events and Administrative Measures.

Round Table Conference in London.

24. *Amin-ul-Mulk* Sir Mirza M. Ismail, Dewan of Mysore, attended the Second Round Table Conference held in London from August to December 1931 and represented the States of Jaipur and Jodhpur in addition to Mysore. He also attended the meetings of the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference at Delhi during February and March 1932.

Indian States Enquiry Committee.

25. The Indian States Enquiry Committee (Financial) visited the State in the month of February 1932.

Contribution by Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Yuvaraja.

26. His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to make a contribution of two lakhs of rupees from his privy purse to meet the financial crisis. His Highnes the Yuvaraja contributed a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the same purpose.

Retrenchment Committee.

27. Final orders were passed during the year on the various recommendations made by the Retrenchment Committee appointed in March 1931. A cut in the salaries of Government servants ranging from 5 to 10 per cent was brought into force with effect from 1st November 1931.

Krishnaraja-sagara and Allied Works.

28. The main portion of the Irwin Canal and some of its branches were completed during the year. These will supply water for irrigation for an extent of 40,000 acres.

Public Works.

29. The Thippagondanahalli Water Works for the supply of water to Bangalore City and the C. & M. Station, Bangalore, made considerable progress during the year.

Electrical Works.

30. The eighth installation scheme at Sivasamudram for replacing the Impulse Turbines Nos. 3, 8 and 9 and their generators by a 9,000 H.P. Reaction Turbine coupled to an 8,000 E. H. P. Generator was sanctioned.

Trade and Commerce.

31. A Silk Weaving and Dyeing Factory for the manufacture of high grade silk fabrics out of Mysore silk, as also a factory for the manufacture of porcelain ware, both under Government management, were started during the year.

Land Mortgage Bank.

32. To increase the usefulness of the Land Mortgage Bank, the scheme was extended to two more taluks during the year.

33. A special farm of 600 acres was started in the Irwin Canal area to study problems peculiar to the tract and to serve as a demonstration and seed farm as well. Agriculture.

34. The Balaghat Mining Company, Ltd., assigned their properties to the Nandydroog Mining Company on the Kolar Gold Fields. Special rules to prevent accidents in small mines were issued under the Mysore Mines Regulation IV of 1906. Geology and Mines.

35. The duty of guarding the Treasuries in the State was transferred from the Military Department to the Police. Police.

36. The Infantry Regiment was reorganised into an Active Battalion. Military.

37. Ladies were appointed as Honorary Magistrates in Bench Courts in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore. Judicial.

38. A labour disturbance of a serious nature occurred on 18th July 1931 in the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd., Bangalore City, due to a difference of opinion between the labourers and the management in respect of the payment of the bonus for the half-year ending 30th June 1931. As the situation grew serious, the police had to open fire. Three persons were fatally wounded and several received injuries. The disturbance was followed by a strike which lasted for 17 days and terminated on 3rd August 1931. Disturbances and strikes.

39. The Elementary Education Regulation X of 1930 having come into force from 1st January 1931, the administration of Primary Education was transferred to the District Boards from 1st July 1931. Education.

40. As a measure of retrenchment, the separate post of the Superintendent of Survey was suspended with effect from 9th July 1931 and the functions of the Superintendent were entrusted to the Revenue Commissioner. Revenue.

CHAPTER II—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

(i) Occupied Area and Tenure.

1. The total recorded area of the State was 18,872,883 acres as against 18,894,552 acres in the previous year. The differences of 100 acres in the Bangalore District, 131 acres in the Tumkur District and 6 acres in the Chitaldrug District are reported to be due to the change of Akarbands and that in the Mysore District, *viz.*, 21,644 acres, to revised figures having been adopted in some of the taluks after verification with the accounts. Deducting alienated lands to the extent of 1,352,709 acres and also an extent of 8,717,739 acres not available for cultivation, (being minor inams, forests and unculturable waste), there was a net extent of 8,802,435 acres as against 8,795,909 acres in the previous year available for cultivation, of which 7,975,639 acres (*i.e.*, 90·68 per cent. of the area available for cultivation) were under occupancy as against 81,16,062 acres in the previous year. The total area cropped in the year was 6,568,281 acres as against 66,46,289 acres in the previous year. Thus, there was a fall of 140,423 acres in the total area under occupation as compared with the previous year and a fall of 78,008 acres in the total area cropped. The number of Raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,007,574 with an area of 8,003,940 acres, giving an average of 7·94 or nearly 8 acres per holding.

(ii) Land Survey and Settlement.

2. The different items of field work carried out by the several District Land Record Survey parties during the year 1931-32 are summarised below:—

(i) Detailed survey was carried out in seven Inam villages comprising 1,010 survey numbers with an area of 4,089 acres and 39 guntas.

(ii) Re-survey was carried out in 3 Inam villages consisting of 44 survey numbers with an area of 97 acres and 14 guntas.

(iii) Original classification was done in 2 Inam villages comprising 391 survey numbers and extending over an area of 1,337 acres and 19 guntas.

(iv) Re-classification was effected in 6 Inam villages comprising 187 survey numbers with an area of 306 acres and 27 guntas.

(v) Phut Pahani work was carried out in respect of 6 Inam villages comprising 578 survey numbers with an area of 1,130 acres and 3 guntas.

(vi) Miscellaneous Phod work was done in 11 villages comprising 86 numbers with an area of 235 acres and 15 guntas.

(vii) Sub-division of land was effected in 3,206 Government villages comprising 12,879 survey numbers with an area of 62,412 acres and 9 guntas.

(viii) Classification of lands sub-divided was carried out in respect of 8,480 survey numbers distributed over 2,118 villages with an area of 43,894 acres and 19 guntas.

(ix) Encroachments on lands were detected in 792 cases involving an area of 582 acres and 8 guntas and an estimated assessment of Rs. 738-13-3.

Special work.

3. The lands which were acquired for the Arsalu-Ananthapur Railway construction were measured during the year, the total area dealt with being 329 acres and 35 guntas.

Survey Maps.

4. Out of 173 re-survey maps which remained to be printed at the beginning of the year, 145 village maps were prepared and printed leaving a balance of 28 village maps at the close of the year. To replenish the stock of copies of village maps that were exhausted, original survey maps of 299 villages were printed. Alterations and other durasti (corrections) effected in maps were incorporated in the printed copies of the concerned maps of 349 villages. Maps of 33 unsettled Inam villages were drawn by hand and supplied to parties on payment of the fees prescribed for the purpose. The total number of maps including those of Inam villages issued during the year was 4,300 as against 8,611 in the previous year. Of these, 1,765 maps valued at Rs. 2,048 were sold to the public, 2,535 maps of the value of Rs. 2,850 were supplied to the Revenue Department free of cost and 1,400

maps were utilised by the Department. Maps of 266 villages costing Rs. 299 relating to two taluks were issued free of cost to the Revenue Department in accordance with standing orders.

Remuneration village officers.

5. Proposals were formulated during the year for (1) the decennial revision of potgi in respect of 543 villages of six taluks (2) the biennial revision of potgi in respect of 45 villages in three taluks and (3) revision of potgi owing to introduction of revision settlement in 253 villages of two taluks. Original potgi in respect of six Inam villages and revision potgi of 16 Inam villages of Chamrajnagar Taluk and one of Krishnarajpete Taluk were sanctioned and given effect to during the year. Temporary potgi of three villages in Heggaddevankote, Hunsur and Gubbi Taluks and supplemental potgi of 24 villages in four taluks and of four firkas in Davangere Taluk were also sanctioned and given effect to during the year.

Record of Righ Hissa Survey Operations.

6. Out of the 28 taluks in respect of which the preliminary record work had been completed, hissa survey operations were completed in nine taluks.

General.

7. The Survey Training School was continued during the year in accordance with the orders of Government and a batch of 50 recruits was admitted to the school and given the prescribed course of training. These recruits were examined in May 1932 and 44 came out successful. In addition, twenty probationary Revenue Inspectors received training in the courses prescribed for them. Nine men of the department also underwent an advanced course of training in Theodolite, Trigonometrical and Plane Table Survey. Original settlement was introduced into two and resettlement into three Inam villages during the year.

As a measure of retrenchment, the separate post of the Superintendent of Survey was suspended with effect from 9th July 1931 and the functions of the Superintendent were entrusted to the Revenue Commissioner.

The Survey Offices of Chitaldrug and Tumkur were combined and placed under the charge of one officer as a further measure of retrenchment. A senior officer was appointed as Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey in order to relieve the Revenue Commissioner of the purely routine work of the Department.

8. The total cost of the Department during the year was Rs. 1,49,438-3-4. As the Record of Rights system entailed the utilisation of all the resources of the Department, the question of undertaking village, town and city surveys and organising a select party for topographical survey could not be pursued during the year.

(iii) Land Revenue.

Assessed waste.

9. An extent of 5,94,714 acres of assessed waste land was available for cultivation, out of which 22,425 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 30,021 were taken up during the year as compared with 26,904 acres carrying an assessment of Rs. 33,886 in the previous year. The decrease was due to the lands not being close to villages and partly to the general economic depression. An extent of 86,090 acres of land with an assessment of Rs. 1,27,887 was relinquished during the year as against 27,393 acres with an assessment of Rs. 41,143 in 1930-31. There was thus a net decrease in the area under cultivation by 63,665 acres assessed at Rs. 97,866.

Alienation.

10. A total extent of 760 acres and seven guntas of land bearing an assessment of Rs. 560-6-10 was alienated during the year for non-agricultural purposes as compared with 380 acres, 11 guntas and $77\frac{11}{12}$ square yards with an assessment of Rs. 308-5-3 in the previous year. Of these, 41 acres and 12 guntas were for village extension and building, 13 acres and 29 guntas were for communal purposes, 0-39 guntas were for a chatram and Ediga and one acre and 26 guntas were for industrial purposes.

Land Revenue and Demand.

11. The balance outstanding under "Land Revenue including Land Revenue Miscellaneous" at the beginning of the year was Rs. 25,65,978 and the demand for the year was Rs. 1,29,42,673 bringing the total demand for the year to Rs. 1,55,08,651 against Rs. 1,41,34,797 in 1930-31. Remissions granted during the year amounted to Rs. 1,58,779 leaving a net recoverable demand of Rs. 1,53,49,872 against a net demand of Rs. 1,40,19,840 for the preceding year. The collections came to

Rs. 1,32,56,205 or 87·13 per cent of the demand against Rs. 1,14,54,930 or 82·07 per cent in 1930-31. The amount remaining uncollected at the end of the year was Rs. 20,93,667 against Rs. 25,64,910 in the year previous.

Coercive processes.

12. Coercive processes were adopted for the recovery of 23·12 per cent of the land revenue as compared with 20·40 per cent in the previous year. The total number of processes of all kinds issued during the year was 3,24,887 against 2,42,673 in the year previous, the amount realised thereby being Rs. 30,64,767 against Rs. 23,37,169 in 1930-31. The number of demand notices issued under section 158 of the Land Revenue Code increased from 1,56,633 in 1930-31 to 2,01,112 and the amount recovered was Rs. 20,69,105 being 67·51 per cent of the total recoveries by coercive processes against Rs. 17,33,050 or 74·15 per cent in the year previous. The number of sale notifications issued under section 159 of the Land Revenue Code during the year was 1,02,926 as compared with 78,055 in 1930-31. Sales were held in 54,806 cases and realised a sum of Rs. 8,41,755 as compared with 39,027 cases realising Rs. 5,66,782 in the preceding year. The total extent of land sold for arrears of revenue during the year was 3,75,969 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 8,20,621 against 2,50,208 acres with an assessment of Rs. 5,05,341 in 1930-31.

The amount of land revenue recovered during the year by distraint and sale of defaulters' moveables under section 160 of the Land Revenue Code was Rs. 1,52,341 in 20,780 cases against Rs. 37,085 in 7,974 cases in the year previous. The percentage of the number of sales to the total number of processes and the percentage of the amount recovered by sale to the total recoveries were 23·29 and 32·48 respectively against 19·07 and 25·84 in 1930-31.

Loans and Advances.

13. A sum of Rs. 3,10,000 was provided in the Budget for the year 1931-32 for the grant of Takavi, Land Improvement and Fruit Culture Loans. Further allotments of Rs. 15,000 under Takavi and Rs. 5,000 under Fruit Culture Loans were sanctioned during the year. Thus, the total allotment under the above three heads amounted to Rs. 3,30,000. Out of this sum, loans amounting to Rs. 2,79,218 were actually disbursed during the year. There were 3,897 applications for Takavi loans for an amount of Rs. 5,19,640 against 2,153 applications for Rs. 3,81,408 in 1930-31. Of these, 1,689 applications for Rs. 1,46,125-8-0 were sanctioned as compared with 1,017 applications of the value of Rs. 1,06,190 in the preceding year. The amount due to be recovered (arrears included) was Rs. 2,34,079-3-10 of which a sum of Rs. 84,821-13-3 was realised during the year. The percentage of recovery to the demand was 43·73 as against 42·13 in the preceding year. Under Land Improvement Loans, 2,085 applications for Rs. 8,75,155 had to be dealt with during the year against 1,608 applications for Rs. 720,754 in the previous year. Of these, 747 applications for an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,45,742-8-0 were sanctioned as compared with 575 applications amounting to Rs. 1,20,707-8-0 in 1930-1931. The amount to be recovered was Rs. 2,98,409-1-0 of which a sum of Rs. 106,826-1-8 was recovered showing a percentage of 43·63 to the total demand, as compared with 49·84 in 1930-31. There were 81 applications for an aggregate sum of Rs. 70,050 for the sinking of irrigation wells as compared with 96 applications involving Rs. 68,780 in the preceding year. Loans to the extent of Rs. 12,250 were sanctioned in 31 cases. Out of the total demand of Rs. 25,653-3-5, a sum of Rs. 11,870-13-11 or 47·70 per cent was collected during the year.

Record of Rights.

14. The Record of Rights Scheme was ordered to be introduced during the year into the taluks of Mysore, Arkalgud, Challakere, Goribidnur, Kunigal and Nanjangud. Work in the taluks of Mysore, Arkalgud and Chellakere was commenced in July 1931 and completed by the end of March 1932. In the remaining three taluks, work was started in March 1932 and had made fair progress by the end of the year. The preparation of preliminary records of 29 taluks had been completed by the end of the year. The demand for the year on account of fees prescribed for making entries in the Record of Rights and for measuring and mapping was Rs. 21,08,085 of which a sum of Rs. 5,11,393 was collected during the year. The preparation of final Record of Rights was completed and notification under section (4) (2) of the Record of Rights Regulation was issued in respect of Koppa and Davangere Taluks and Narasimharajapura and Harihar Sub-Taluks.

15. One hundred and eighty major and 347 minor tanks were restored and repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,86,745 and Rs. 2,66,943 respectively. The value of earthwork done by the raiyats was Rs. 47,507 in respect of major tanks and Rs. 54,409 in respect of minor tanks. **Tanks.**

16. In 3,926 cases, Land Revenue amounting to Rs. 56,721-11-4 was remitted by Revenue money orders against 3,750 money orders for Rs. 54,069-5-2 in 1930-1931. **Revenue money orders.**

17. The seasonal conditions during the year having been on the whole favourable and the yield of crops also fairly satisfactory, there was no distress in the State except in parts of Sira, Madhugiri and Pavagada Taluks which suffered somewhat owing to the continuous with-holding of rain. Timely action was taken to mitigate the hardships of the raiyat population in these taluks, and a specia grant of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned for starting relief works. Takavi and Land Improvement loans were also granted to the raiyats in these taluks. **Distress.**

18. Orders were passed during the year abolishing the post of a separate Amildar for the Bangalore City area with effect from 1st July 1932. **Miscellaneous.**

The work in the Seringapatam Taluk Office has increased enormously in all branches as a result of the opening of the Irwin Canal and it is found difficult for one officer to efficiently cope with it. The proposals of the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, to bifurcate the taluk are awaited.

The question of transferring a portion of the work of the Bangalore Taluk Treasury to the State Huzur Treasury was also under consideration during the year.

(iv) Inam Settlement.

19. The enquiry into the Inams of the Yelandur Jahagir could not be completed during the year by the Sub-Division Officer, Nanjangud, who could not devote continuous and undivided attention to this matter, and the Muzrai Commissioner has been requested to arrange for the deputation of a suitable revenue officer for the purpose of completing the enquiry.

20. Village Service Inams of an aggregate extent of 29 acres were granted afresh during the year. The total number of Inam lands resumed to Government during the year was 57 resulting in a decrease of about Rs. 127 in the revenue under Inam and an increase in the Land Revenue proper by about Rs. 611. Of these, three were Village Service Inams and 44 Artisan Inams.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

(i) Legislation.

(A) The Legislative Council.

1. During the year, the Council met twice and sat for fourteen working days with an average of seven days per session.

2. Twenty Bills were placed before the House for consideration.

Of these, the following were finally passed during the year :—

(i) The Bill for the Registration of Medical practitioners,
(ii) The Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906,
(iii) The Bill further to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, 1927,
(iv) The Bill to amend the Mysore Land Record of Rights Regulation,
(v) The Bill further to amend the Mysore District Boards Regulation, 1926,
(vi) The Bill to amend the Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation, 1928 and
(vii) The Mysore Irrigation Bill.

3. The Mysore Minor Municipalities Bill, the Mysore Town Municipalities Bill, the Mysore City Municipalities Bill and the Bill to amend the Hindu Law as to the rights of women, the bill to impose a tax on Entertainments and other Amusements and the Bill to provide for the imposition of a tax on certain forms of Betting and the Bill to amend the Mysore University Regulation were read and referred to Select Committees.

The reports of the Select Committees on the Bill to further amend the Mysore Forest Regulation, the Bill to define and amend the Law relating to the Sale of Goods and the Bill to amend the Indian Contract Act, 1872, as in force in Mysore were considered and reserved for being passed at a subsequent meeting of the Council.

The Bills to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1904, the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation, 1894, and the Mysore Limitation Regulation, 1911, were read and considered at one sitting of the Council and reserved for being passed at a subsequent meeting.

4. Out of the 365 questions admitted, answers to 326 questions were printed and placed on the table. There were 231 cut motions for discussion at the time of voting on demands, ordinary, additional and supplementary. All the demands were put to vote and passed.

5. One adjournment motion for discussion of a matter of urgent public importance was allowed at the Budget Session of the Council (June 1932) and, after discussion and explanation by Government, was withdrawn.

6. One hundred and twenty-five resolutions had been admitted and of these only six were moved and discussed at the two meetings. The remaining resolutions lapsed for want of time.

7. Of the resolutions moved, the first which related to the permanent reduction on a progressive scale in the salaries of all Government Officers drawing more than 100 rupees per month was put to vote and lost.

8. The formation of a mixed committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the various aspects of the abolition of the hereditary shanbhogi system and its replacement by that of salaried shanbhogs formed the subject matter of the second, third and fourth resolutions and these were withdrawn on the suggestion of Government that the proposed change might be considered after the system of Record of Rights had been introduced throughout the State.

9. The fifth resolution was in respect of the construction of houses for factory labourers in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore and this was accepted by Government in an amended form.

10. The sixth resolution was in connection with the formation of a committee of officials and non-officials to study the existing conditions and prospects of tenants in inam and jodi villages in the State and to recommend suitable measures for their amelioration. This was accepted by Government.

11. A list of the Regulations which received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja during the year is given in Appendix II.

(B) Legislative Enactments.

12. The following Regulations were passed during the year :—

A Regulation to amend the Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation, 1928.

The amendment creates an exception in favour of the temporary suspension of licenses ordered under the Regulation from the procedure laid down in section 18 (which requires that before any person is declared disqualified from obtaining such a license he should be given an opportunity of being heard).

The Mysore Medical Registration Regulation, 1931.

The Regulation provides for the Registration of Medical Practitioners in Mysore, on the lines of the British Indian Acts, in an authoritative medical register which will enable the public to find out who are properly qualified practitioners and for bringing such practitioners under the control of a recognised body, the Medical Council.

A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.

The amendment is designed to guard against the danger to which the public would be exposed by medicines being dispensed and sold by unqualified persons. It penalises the keeping of a shop for the sale of drugs recognised by the British Pharmacopeia except under a license granted by the Municipal Council and also the dispensing and selling of such drugs except by duly certified persons.

A Regulation to amend the Mysore Village Panchayet Regulation, 1926.

The Regulation makes better provision for the proper supervision and control of Panchayets.

The main provisions of the Regulation are :—

(i) Exclusion of certain villages in the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board Area from the operation of the Regulation.
(ii) Empowering Panchayets to raise loans.
(iii) Appointment of the Revenue Commissioner as the Chief Controlling Authority for Panchayets.
(iv) Delegation of powers of Government to the Revenue Commissioner.
(v) Empowering Revenue Commissioner to decide disputes between Panchayets in different Districts and to hear appeals from the orders of the Deputy Commissioners.
(vi) Recovery of money, accounts, records or property appertaining to Panchayets.

A Regulation to amend the Record of Rights Regulation, 1927.

The amendment provides for rectifying the procedure regarding notice of mutations, etc., and also fixes a time limit for the filing of appeals against the decisions of the Hisse Survey Officer to the Survey Superintendent.

C. Rules and Notifications under Enactments in force in Mysore.

13. The following is a summary of the important rules and notifications issued during the year under the several Regulations in force : —

Forest Regulation, 1900.—

(*i*) Certain rules were promulgated in regard to the issue of permits for the collection and removal of Myrobalams from Inam lands and private holdings in the several districts of the State.

(*ii*) Rules were made to regulate the appointment and duties of persons employed for the management and control of forest depots.

reorganised into 1st (or Active) Battalion, 2nd (or Training) Battalion, and 3rd (or Garrison duty) Battalion. The following statement gives the actual strength of the Forces as they stood on the last day of the year as compared with the sanctioned complement :—

Units	Combatants						Non-combatants				Total	
	Commissioned officers		Non-Commissioned officers		Rank and file		Medical and Veterinary		Followers, etc.			
	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned	Actual	Sanctioned
Cavalry ...	28	37	92	99	465	502	4	4	276	289	865	931
Infantry ...	29	31	98	121	604	626	...	...	76	83	807	861
Transport corps	1	1	8	8	5	5	...	...	1	1	15	15

There were on the whole 1,687 members of the State forces (1,330 combatants and 357 non-combatants) composed of 657 Mussalmans, 462 Mahrattas, 129 Christians, 124 Brahmins and Rajputs, 18 Gentus, 9 Kshatriyas and 288 belonging to other castes and communities.

The Mysore Lancers.

16. Major B. P. Krishne Urs, M.C., I.D.S.M., continued to be in command of the Mysore Lancers Regiment during the year. The strength of the regiment at the close of the year was 395. The general health and condition of the horses of this Regiment remained good till the end of December 1931 when equine influenza broke out and 50 per cent of the horses suffered from it. With a view to effect savings under "feed and keep," about 75 per cent of the horses were allowed to graze at liberty in the Hessarghatta Grass Farm. This Farm having been selected as a suitable place for breeding remounts, the mares of this regiment which were at Kunigal were transferred to the Farm during the year. The Technical Adviser for Signalling and Musketry and the Military Adviser-in-chief inspected the Regiment. The discipline of the regiment was well maintained, the officers and other ranks were contented and carried out the work entrusted to them satisfactorily.

The Mysore Horse.

17. Captain Y. S. Lakshmana Rao was in command of the Mysore Horse till his retirement on 1st May 1932 when he was succeeded by Captain Mir Turab Ali, I.O.M. There were 106 horses in this unit at the close of the year. The Military Adviser-in-chief and the Technical Adviser for Musketry visited this unit during the year. Owing to financial stringency, the attachment of this unit to the Mysore Lancers for the Collective Training period has not yet materialised.

The Mysore Transport Corps.

18. Jamedar Henton was in charge of the Mysore Transport Corps during the year. This unit had 14 men and seven lorries at the close of the year.

Hessarghatta Grass Farm.

19. Jamedar Syed Ashroff Ali continued as Superintendent of the Hessarghatta Grass Farm throughout the year. Remount breeding was started during the year on the Farm.

Finance.

20. The total expenditure under the head "Army" during the year was Rs. 14,93,240 as against 16,92,298 in the previous year.

Kunigal Stud Farm.

21. At the beginning of the year, the Kunigal Stud Farm contained six stallions, 62 brood mares and 57 brood mare foals. The additions during the year were 13 mares and 38 foals and reductions by sale, death, transfer and other causes came to 34 mares and 67 foals, with the result that at the end of the year there were 6 stallions, 41 brood mares and 28 foals. Fifty-six mares were covered, of which 30 held against 45 coverings and 26 holdings during the preceding year, giving a percentage of 53·57 against 57·7 in the year previous. The reduction in the percentage of holdings to coverings is due to four mares having become barren. There were 25 successful births during the year. Twelve valuable horses were sold outside the State for a sum of Rs. 14,700. An attempt is being made to

start a Griffin Scheme with the Bangalore Race Club for the coming year so as to create a local market for the sale of Mysore horses. The receipts and expenditure of the farm during the year were Rs. 22,788 and Rs. 64,454 respectively against Rs. 28,169 and Rs. 73,396 respectively during the preceding year. In order to relieve congestion at the Kunigal Stud Farm, horse breeding was introduced at the Hessarghatta Grass Farm during the year.

(iii) Police.

22. The Police Force was reorganised during the year and the following reforms were effected :— The Police Force, strength, recruitment and discipline.

(1) The augmentation of the Provincial Reserve Police Force (2) The creation of vacancy reserve in the District Headquarters (3) Provision for the training of Police Officers at Vellore and (4) Abolition of the superfluous out-posts and police stations resulting in a net saving of Rs. 63,000 per annum. The establishment for the prevention of Sandalwood smuggling was revised during the year with the result that the posts of an Assistant Superintendent of Police and an Inspector under whom the special police were working were abolished and the establishment was placed under the control and supervision of the local police as a branch of the ordinary establishment. The allocation of the out-posts and stations was also revised.

The Railways and Criminal Investigation Departments and the Political Branch were placed under the charge of a District Superintendent of Police during the year.

The strength of the permanent force on the last day of the year was 983 officers and 5,652 men or 89 officers and 60 men more than in the preceding year. In addition to this, there was a temporary staff of 6 officers and 35 men. Seven hundred and thirty-five men were enlisted during the year against 634 in the previous year and the number of vacancies on the last day of the year was 23 against 33 in the year previous. The number of deaths rose from 58 to 70. There were 45 resignations and 44 desertions and 193 persons were discharged on pension or gratuity. One thousand five hundred and thirty-one officers and men were punished judicially and departmentally against 2,281 in the preceding year. Of these 1,520 were punished for breaches of departmental rules and discipline and 11 for offences under the Police Regulation and other offences. Money rewards granted to the Police during the year amounted to Rs. 2,299.

The period of instruction to Police Constables in the Police Training School was reduced during the year from 6 to 3 months with the result that a large number of students received training. The strength of the Provincial Reserve Police Force was 52 officers and 524 men. Their services were utilised on all occasions of apprehended breach of the peace and at Jatras at Melkote, Nanjangud, Chunchanakatte, etc. The help of this force was also requisitioned in training men in the mofussil in drill and musketry.

23. Ten thousand five hundred and seventy-eight cognizable offences of all classes were reported during the year. Of these 147 were offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc., 723 were serious offences against the person, and 1,596 against person and property; 3,070 were minor offences against the person and property and the rest were other kinds of offences. Statistics of crime; cognizable cases.

The details relating to the disposal of cognizable offences during the year compared with those of the previous year are given below :—

	1930-31	*1931-32*
Number of offences pending from the previous year.	3,525	3,650
Reported during the year	9,516	10,578
Total ...	13,041	14,228

	1930–31	1931–32
Transferred to British Police	11	6
In which investigation was refused	369	517
Declared by Magistrates to be false or due to mistake of fact or law or as non-cognizable.	1,539	1,398
Returned as undetectable	957	953
Struck off on "A" form	137	139
Withdrawn	91	125
Compounded	213	200
Ended in conviction	4,712	6,220
Ended in acquittal or discharge	1,362	1,061
Pending at the close of the year	3,650	3,609

Of these 3,609 cases, 1,640 were pending with Magistrates on 'A' form, 575 cases on 'B' form and 1,394 cases were under investigation by the police at the end of the year. The percentage of cases in which investigation was refused to the total number of cases reported was 9·3 against 6·3 in the previous year. The average percentage of cases which resulted in conviction to the number disposed of under the Indian Penal Code (excluding nuisances) for the whole State was 26·18 against 27·8 in the preceding year.

The number of persons concerned in cognizable cases dealt with by the Police was 14,864 of which 10,514 persons were arrested during the year and 4,350 persons were pending trial at the end of the previous year. Of these, 306 persons were released by the Police under Section 159 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 32 were released by the Magistrates before trial, 6,903 persons were convicted, and 3,003 were acquitted or discharged. Cases against 135 persons were withdrawn, cases against 359 persons were compounded, cases against 3 persons were transferred and 25 persons died. The number of persons, evading arrest was 125, and 4,098 persons remained in custody at the close of the year pending trial or investigation or on bail. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 65·65 against 51·01 and to those tried was 67·25 against 56·68 in the year previous.

Non-cognizable cases.

24. The number of non-cognizable cases entertained by Magistrates was 11,040 against 7,945 in the preceding year showing an increase of 3,095 cases. The total number of cases to be dealt with during the year was 12,846 including cases pending at the end of the preceding year. Of these 5,130 cases (or 39·9 per cent) ended in conviction against 2,483 cases with a percentage of 26·16 in the preceding year and 4,251 cases ended in acquittal or discharge as compared with 4,269 cases in the year previous. Excluding the number of cases dismissed, compounded, withdrawn or struck off and otherwise dealt with by the Courts, there were 2,356 cases pending at the close of the year against 1,806 cases at the end of last year.

Twenty thousand two hundred and three persons appeared before courts in non-cognizable cases including 3,892 persons under trial at the beginning of the year. Three hundred and ninety-nine persons were discharged after appearance without trial, 5,852 persons were convicted, 9,140 were acquitted or discharged, the cases of 1,151 persons were either compounded, withdrawn or struck off and cases relating to 18 persons were transferred and 3,761 persons were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

The number of cases referred by Magistrates to the Police for enquiry under Section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code decreased from 277 in the preceding year to 263 during the year under report.

Village Police.

25. The relationship between the regular police and village police was quite cordial throughout the State. Forty-seven patels and one thoti were punished for neglect of police duties against 94 patels and one shanbhog in the previous year.

Sessions cases.

26. Seventy-three sessions were held in all the districts and the District Superintendents of Police attended 66 of them. Assistant Superintendents of Police attended these courts in six cases.

Working of the Regulations.
(i) Game & Fish Preservation Regulation.

27. Certain amendments proposed to the revised game rules with a view (i) to afford greater facilities for villagers in the protection of their cattle from the havoc of tigers, panthers, etc., and (ii) to prohibit certain irregular acts by license-holders were under consideration during the year. The special staff employed in Mysore

and Bangalore Cities for bird protection was discontinued during the year as a measure of retrenchment. Under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, 89 licenses were issued during the year against 158 in the preceding year and the amount of fees realised was Rs. 1,470-8-0 as compared with Rs. 1,290 in the previous year. The fall in the number of licenses issued during the year is due to the prevailing economic conditions and the enhancement of license fees. Four cases were reported during the year under Section 8 of the Regulation of which two ended in conviction, one ended in acquittal, and one was struck off as the accused could not be traced.

(2) Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation.

Parties concerned in five cases reported under the Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation were prosecuted during the year and all of them were convicted.

(3) Juvenile Smoking Regulation.

Under the Juvenile Smoking Regulation steps were taken to warn parents in 421 cases against 324 in the previous year. One case was prosecuted against two in the previous year and it ended in conviction.

(4) Motor Vehicles Regulation.

Two-hundred and sixty vehicles were registered under the Motor Vehicles Regulation during the year against 386 in the previous year. There were 69 motor accidents of which 16 accidents were attended with loss of life.

(5) Cinematograph Regulation

During the year the rules for the Regulation of Cinema Exhibitions were directed to be strictly enforced and a Board was constituted under Section 7 of the Regulation to examine and certify films before exhibition. A sum of Rs. 4,235-15-0 was realised as certification fees by these Boards. One case was launched under Section 6, Clause (1) of this Regulation during the year and it was pending disposal at the close of the year.

(6) Arms Regulation.

Under the Arms Regulation 30,595 licenses were issued during the calendar year 1931 against 29,372 in 1930 showing an increase of 1,223. Seventy-nine were prosecuted during the year for violation of the provisions of the Regulation and the rules framed thereunder, the largest number of prosecutions being instituted in Shimoga District. Of these, 59 cases ended in conviction, 10 in acquittal, and 10 remained pending at the close of the year.

Warrants.

28. The number of warrants remaining unexecuted on the last day of the year was 224 against 308 in the previous year. No warrants were pending execution which were more than one year old.

Detection and Prevention of crime.

29. Crime continued to be handled with almost the same success as in the previous year. Habitual criminals were carefully watched and close attention was paid to the prompt dissemination of information regarding crime and criminals and quick despatch of crime cards and liberal rewards were granted to the public, village officers and police. The number of bad characters registered during the year was 155 against 127 in the previous year, the largest number being under "known depredators". The number of bad characters removed from the registers for having given up a life of crime was 137 against 34 in the previous year. The number of bad characters at large on the last day of the year was 1,759 against 2,035 in the previous year and the number convicted during the year was 115 against 78 in the previous year. The nmber of old offenders who received enhanced punishment under Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code was 244 against 338 in 1930-31 and the number of persons who were ordered to notify residence under Section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 59 against 74 in the previous year. Thirteen persons were prosecuted for failure to notify residence and twelve were convicted. In respect of security for good behaviour the number of cases put up during the year was 328 against 198 in 1930-31. Seventy-four persons were bound over during the year.

Finger Print Bureau.

30. The Finger Print Bureau had to deal with 52,897 slips during the year against 51,208 in the preceding year. Of these slips, 4,981 representing those of previous convicts and criminal tribe members reported dead or convicted 20 years previously were eliminated leaving 47,916 slips at the close of the year. Slips of 4,598 persons were received for search during the year out of which the identities of 1,207 persons were traced against 1,135 in the previous year. The Bureau was also able to trace 56 persons who were either wanted by the Police or who had evaded the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Regulation. The Inspector in charge of the Bureau gave written opinions in 113 cases, against 94 cases in the previous year.

Criminal Gangs.

31. The registered tribes in all the districts consisted mostly of Korachars, Woddars, Handi Jogis, Ghantichores and numbered 2,559 members (1,335 males, 979 females and 245 children). During the year 31 fresh members were brought under registration making a total of 2,590 members. Out of the 260 cases on record under the Criminal Tribes Regulation, 155 cases ended in conviction. As a result of instructions issued to all the District Superintendents of Police to compile statistics about the tribes already registered as to their present criminal activities and review the situation, 666 persons were eliminated from the list as some of them were too old and infirm to continue their criminal activities and the rest had either no conviction for the past 15 years or were engaged in peaceful avocations. The inter-relationship existing between the criminal tribes residing within the State and those within British Districts complicates the work of the police in keeping control over those in the State and endeavours are being made by conferences to obtain closer co-operation with the British police in maintaining supervision over registered criminals.

Inspection.

32. The Inspector-General of Police toured in all the districts of the State during the year.

Finance.

33. The total cost of the department during the year was Rs.17,72,973 against Rs. 19,29,785 in the previous year.

(iv) Extradition.

34. The number of persons surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903 during the year 1931-32 was 64 consisting of 50 British subjects and 14 Mysore subjects. Including the 13 persons under trial at the close of the preceding year there were in all 77 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these 41 were convicted and 19 were acquitted or discharged. One case was struck off the file as the accused who had escaped was not traced and the cases against 16 persons and another case against one of the persons acquitted were pending at the close of the year.

35. The number of persons surrendered to British India and other States during the year for trial was 44 consisting of 25 British subjects, 18 Mysore subjects and one subject of the Hyderabad State. Out of these 25 were accused of offences under the Indian Penal Code, 17 of offences under special or local laws and the offences for which two were surrendered were not known. Seventeen persons were convicted. The results of the trial of the other 27 are not known.

(v) Criminal Justice.

36. The High Court continued to exercise appellate jurisdiction and revisional and other powers vested in it by the law for the time being in force.

37. The number of courts that exercised original jurisdiction at the end of the year under report was 77 against 84 in the year previous, consisting of four Sessions Judges (including the Additional Sessions Judge, Bangalore), four Assistant Sessions Judges (including the Additional Assistant Sessions Judge, Mysore), eight District Magistrates, 22 First Class Magistrates, 10 Second Class Magistrates and 29 Benches of Honorary Magistrates. The District Magistrates were authorised to empower Amildars and Deputy Amildars in their districts who were *exofficio* Second Class Magistrates to make orders under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. There was roughly one criminal court for every 480 square miles of territory (against 433 in 1930-31)and 1,05,298 inhabitants (against 83,234 in the preceding year).

38. The total number of offences reported during the year was 23,716 against 21,216 in 1930-31 showing an increase of 2,500. There was a corresponding increase in the number of cases returned as true, *viz.*, 22,694 against 19,771 in 1930-31, the increase being perceptible in Bangalore, Tumkur and Kadur Districts. Including persons pending trial at the close of the previous year the total number of persons brought to trial was 43,159 against 42,783 in the preceding year. The cases

of 32,025 persons (as against 31,731 in 1930-31) were disposed of, the percentage being 74 as in the previous year. Of these 11,777 (36·7 per cent) were convicted against 9,855 (31·0 per cent) and 19,235 (60·06 per cent) were acquitted or discharged against 20,739 (or 65·3 per cent) in 1930-31.

39. The general results of criminal trials (on the original side) are shown below :—

Classes of Courts	Year	Number of persons						
		Under trial	Discharged or acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped	Remaining under trial	Number of cases disposed of
Stipendiary Magistrates.	1930-31 ...	33,000	16,580	6,767	270	95	8,769	11,696
	1931-32 ...	31,399	15,586	6,413	148	103	8,711	11,221
Benches of Magistrates ...	1930-31 ...	9,679	3,979	2,926	...	25	2,251	5,455
	1931-32 ...	11,610	3,487	5,256	...	32	2,401	7,529
District Magistrates ...	1930-31 ...	62	29	26	...	...	7	29
	1931-32 ...	121	73	29	...	1	13	30
Court of Sessions including Assistant Sessions Judges.	1930-31 ...	312	151	136	...	...	25	117
	1931-32 ...	178	89	79	...	...	9	80
Total ...	1930-31 ...	43,053	20,739	9,855	270	120	11,052	17,297
	1931-32 ...	43,308	19,235	11,777	150	136	11,134	18,860

Magistrates' Courts.

40. The Stipendiary Magistrates disposed of 79·8 per cent and the Benches of Honorary Magistrates 83·1 per cent of the cases before them. The number of persons awaiting trial at the end of the year was 11,125 as compared with 11,027 at the end of the preceding year. In the courts of Stipendiary Magistrates, the average duration of cases was 70·10 days against 66·86 in 1930-31. The increase was probably due to *de novo* trials consequent on the abolition of certain Bench Courts and also to the changes in Magistrates. In the Bench Courts also there was an increase in the average duration which rose from 42·7 to 54·4. The average duration of cases in all the Criminal Courts taken together was 63·7 days against 59·3 in the previous year.

The number of cases of heinous offences in which convictions were secured and the number of persons involved were 1,329 and 1,900 respectively as against 1,434 and 1,852 in the preceding year. Compared with the previous year's figures, there was a fall under theft (990 against 1,029), cattle theft (28 against 65), murder (39 against 48), culpable homicide not amounting to murder (5 against 14) grievous hurt (165 against 190) but there was an increase under dacoity (7 against 1) and receiving stolen property (24 against 13).

Courts of Sessions.

41. Including cases pending from the previous year, the Courts of Sessions had to deal with 88 cases involving 178 persons against 129 cases involving 312 persons in 1930-31. Of these 80 cases involving 169 persons (against 117 cases involving 289 persons) were disposed of leaving eight cases involving nine persons pending at the close of the year. The cases against 79 persons ended in conviction and those against 89 persons in acquittal. The average duration of sessions cases was 36·9 days against 52·6 days in 1930-31.

The number of cases tried by jury was 7 against 18 in the year 1930-31. The Judges approved of the verdict of the jury in all of them. Out of 71 cases tried with the aid of assessors (against 91 in 1930-31), the Judges agreed with the Assessors in 45 cases and differed from one or more Assessors in the rest.

Appellate work.

42. The Appellate Courts, other than the High Court had to deal with the appeals of 1,053 persons against 1,198 in 1930-31. Of these the appeals of 329 persons were before Magistrates and of 734 before Sessions Judges. Appeals of 300 persons were disposed of by the Magistrates and the appeals of 620 persons were disposed of by the Sessions Judges. The average duration of appeals in the Sessions Courts fell from 108·8 in 1930-31 to 94·3 during the year but showed a slight increase in the Courts of Magistrates from 38·3 to 41·2.

On the revision side, the Sessions Judges and Magistrates had to deal with cases involving 352 and 403 persons respectively (against 335 and 392 in the previous year).

Appellate work of the High Court.

43. Including 24 appeals pending from the previous year, the total number of appeals for disposal before the High Court was 79 (against 89 in 1930-31). Of these, 45 were disposed of, leaving 34 pending. The disposals included seven Government appeals in three of which involving four persons, the decisions of the lower courts were upheld and in four involving six persons they were reversed. Out of the appeals by persons convicted, 38 were disposed of, in 28 of which involving 52 persons the convictions were upheld, in four concerning 18 persons the sentences were reduced or altered, in five involving seven persons they were reversed and in one in which one person was concerned the appeal was rejected. On the whole, in 13 appeals (28 per cent) the decisions of the lower courts were interfered with.

The number of appeals left pending at the close of the year was 34 involving 46 persons as against 24 involving 62 persons at the end of the previous year. Of the 34 appeals pending at the close of the year, as many as 24 were filed from the middle of March 1932 to the end of June 1932 and in 16 of these the connected lower courts' records had not been received before the close of 1931-32.

The average duration of appeals disposed of is a little above that of the previous year, *viz.*, 155·57 days against 149·2 days.

Reference and revision.

44. Under Section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure one case involving one person was submitted to the High Court for confirmation of the sentence of death passed upon the accused and both the conviction and the sentence of death were confirmed. There was no reference under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code for disposal by the High Court during the year.

The revision cases for disposal by the High Court consisted of two cases in which the records were called for by the High Court, 41 cases referred by District Magistrates and four cases by Sessions Judges. Out of this number, 37 cases involving 62 persons were disposed of, leaving 10 cases involving 26 persons pending at the close of the year.

The number of revision petitions for disposal was 589 involving 1,108 persons against 513 petitions involving 1,012 persons in the previous year. The number of petitions disposed of was 275 involving 471 persons against 267 relating to 516 persons during the preceding year. Besides this there were 158 ordinary petitions out of which 141 were disposed of.

Punishments.

45. Sentence of death was passed against only one person during the year. Twenty-one persons were sentenced to transportation for life against 37 in the previous year. The number of persons awarded short terms of imprisonment (15 days and under) in the Courts of Magistrates was 532 against 479 in 1930-31. The number of persons dealt with under Section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code (relating to first offenders) was 304 against 400 in 1930-31. The number of persons imprisoned in default of furnishing security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour was 11 against 18 in the previous year.

Ten thousand one hundred and seventy-nine persons were fined during the year against 8,093 in the previous year. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 57,105 against Rs. 56,245 and the amount realised was Rs. 38,716 against Rs. 41,571 in the preceding year. The amount of compensation paid was Rs. 1,563-8-0 as compared with Rs. 2,300 in 1930-31.

Juvenile offenders.

46. Of the Juvenile offenders dealt with in the several districts, three were admonished and released, ten were fined, 77 were dealt with under Section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and three were imprisoned.

Witnesses.

47. The number of witnesses examined in the Courts of Magistrates was 43,852 against 45,325 in 1930-31. No witness was detained for over three days in any of the courts. The amount of travelling allowance and batta paid to witnesses was Rs. 2,583 against Rs. 3,228 in 1930-31. The number of witnesses examined in sessions cases was 1,443 against 1,816 in 1930-31. Of these, 231 were detained for over three days. The amount of travelling allowance and batta paid to them was Rs. 3,649 against Rs. 7,439 in the preceding year.

48. In the Bangalore District, there were five cases involving European British subjects for disposal during the year, of which four were disposed of, two ending in conviction and two in acquittal. In the Mysore District, there was one case which ended in acquittal. European British subjects.

49. The Chief Justice inspected six Criminal Courts and the other Judges of the High Court inspected three. The District Magistrates inspected all the courts in their jurisdictions. Inspections.

50. The receipts and charges during the year amounted to Rs. 68,076 and Rs. 2,05,991 respectively against Rs. 70,462 and Rs. 2,34,042 respectively in 1930-31. The decrease under receipts was due to the decrease in the realisation of fine amounts. The decrease under charges by Rs. 28,051 was chiefly due to the temporary abolition of the Special Second Class Magistrate's Court, Tarikere, and the reduction of travelling allowance to Village Officers, etc. Finance.

51. The following retrenchments were effected during the year:— General.

(*i*) The Special Second Class Magistrate's Court at Tarikere was abolished temporarily from 5th November 1931.

(*ii*) The itinerations of the the First and Second Magistrates of Chitaldrug to Hosdurga and Challakere respectively were temporarily suspended from about the close of 1931.

52. The itineration scheme is being more and more appreciated by the public. The work of the itinerating courts is being closely watched and the results have been satisfactory till now. The system of combination of Civil, Judicial and Magisterial functions in one and the same officer which is being worked at Hole-Narsipur, Narasimharajapura and Dodballapur and in the Court of the Second Munsiff, Mysore, was extended to Hunsur as a temporary measure and the result is being watched. A beginning was made during the year of appointing ladies as Honorary Magistrates in the Bench Courts at Bangalore and Mysore Cities.

(vi) Civil Justice.

53. The number of Courts subordinate to the High Court which were in existence on the last day of the year 1931-32 was 36 consisting of four District Judges' Courts (including one temporary), four Subordinate Judges' Courts, and two Additional Subordinate Judges' *cum* First Class Magistrates' Courts, one Small Cause Court and 24 Munsiffs' Courts, and one Munsiff-Magistrate's Court at Shimoga. Number and jurisdiction of courts.

54. The number of suits instituted during the year was 41,921 (against 38,238 in the year previous) comprising 111 in the District Judges' Courts, 9,205 in Subordinate Judges' Courts, and 32,605 in the Munsiffs' Courts. This works out at one suit for every 153 of the population. Original work.

The nature of these suits was as follows:—

Nature of suits.	*Year under report.*	*Previous year.*
(*a*) Suits relating to landed property ...	1,660	1,241
(*b*) Do money transactions ...	39,051	35,914
(*c*) Suits for other rights ...	1,210	1,083
Total ...	41,921	38,238

The courts had to deal with 61,377 suits in all as compared with 58,468 suits in the year previous, of which 29,789 were ordinary and 31,588 small cause suits. The disposals during the year came to 41,207 of the value of Rs. 77,50,945-3-0 against 39,899 suits valued at Rs. 82,38,352 in the previous year. Particulars

regarding the disposal and pendency of suits as compared with the preceding year are given in the following table :—

Nature of Suits	Number of suits for disposal		Number disposed of		Number pending at the close of the year		Average duration in days in respect of			
							Contested suits		Both contested and non-contested	
	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31
1. Ordinary Suits ...	29,789	28,626	17,030	16,655	12,759	11,971	619·7	628·9	156·7	175·7
2. Small Cause Suits ...	31,588	29,842	24,177	23,244	7,411	6,598	251·4	256		
Total ...	61,377	58,468	41,207	39,899	20,170	18,569	...	...	...	...

The courts had thus to deal with 2,909 suits more than in the year 1930-31. The disposals also increased by 1,308 and the pendency rose by 1,601. The average duration was less than in the previous year by 19. The increase in pendency was chiefly due to the increase in institutions.

Miscellaneous cases.

55. The total number of civil miscellaneous cases for disposal in all the Subordinate Courts was 14,530 against 13,735 in the previous year. Of these, 1,262 (or 8·6 per cent) were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 3,325 (or 22·6 per cent) for setting aside *ex parte* decrees, 171 (or 1·1 per cent) for review of judgment or new trial, and 525 (or 3·6 per cent) were applications for permission to sue in *forma pauperis*, while the remaining 9,247 related to other matters. The number of miscellaneous applications disposed of was 9,005 as compared with 8,531 in the previous year leaving 5,525 cases pending on the last day of the year.

Appellate jurisdiction. (1) District Judges' and Subordinate Judges' Courts.

56. The total number of regular appeals instituted (including those refiled) in the courts of District Judges was 972 against 1,120 in the previous year, the aggregate value of the appeals filed being Rs. 4,02,547 against Rs. 4,36,847 in 1930-31. In all there were 1,562 regular appeals for disposal in the District Judges' Courts, as compared with 1,503 in the previous year. Of these, 391 appeals were disposed of leaving 1,171 pending. The number of appeals for disposal in the Subordinate Judges' Courts was 921 (against 850 in 1930-31) of which 357 were disposed of (against 465 in 1930-31) leaving 564 pending. There was a decrease of 90 (from 838 to 748) in the total number of appeals disposed of by the District and Subordinate Judges. The average duration of appeals in the District Judges' Courts fell from 384·0 days in 1930-31 to 316·2 days during the year, and that in the Subordinate Judges' Courts also showed a fall from 505·4 days to 409·4 days. The number of appeals pending at the close of the year was 1,735 against 1,515 in the previous year showing an increase of 220. The number of miscellaneous appeals arising out of execution and miscellaneous proceedings was 495 and their disposals came to 223 leaving 272 appeals pending at the end of the year.

(2) High Court.

57. There were 269 sittings of the High Court during the year, consisting of 150 Division Benches, 2 Full Benches, and 117 sittings of single Judges for revision work. The High Court had to deal with 803 regular appeals and 83 miscellaneous appeals during the year against 858 regular appeals and 70 miscellaneous appeals in 1930-31. The particulars of the appellate work of the High Court during the year are shown in the following table :—

Nature of Appeals	Pending from the previous year	Filed during the year	Total	Disposed of	Aggregate value	Pending
					Rs.	
First Appeals ...	232	58	290	82	1,23,411	208
Second Appeals ...	337	176	513	162	49,577	351
Miscellaneous Appeals ...	21	62	83	36	...	47

The average duration of first and second appeals disposed of showed a rise from 1,173·12 days and 404·57 days respectively in 1930-31 to 1,174·46 days and 507·13 days respectively during the year under report. The average duration of miscellaneous appeals disposed of was 221·58 against 168·22 in the previous year.

There were for disposal by the High Court 744 civil revision petitions, 86 civil petitions and 7 references under the Civil Procedure Code, Income-tax, Stamp and other Regulations. The disposals numbered 394 in all leaving 407 civil revision petitions, 33 civil petitions and 3 civil referred cases pending.

58. There were 1,290 applications for declaration of insolvency against 1,301 in the previous year. Of these 313 applications were granted, 19 applications were rejected without resort to penal proceedings, 316 applications were withdrawn or transferred and in one case the applicant was sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with. The number of applications left pending at the close of the year was 641. The gross realisations from the assets of the insolvents were Rs. 33,411-13-11 against Rs. 21,773-2-0 in the previous year and the amount paid to creditors was Rs. 24,191-4-0 against Rs. 29,308-6-10 in 1930-31. Insolvency.

59. There were for disposal during the year 76,275 applications for the execution of decrees, by all the Subordinate Courts as compared with 74,378 applications in 1930-31. Of these 43,458 applications were disposed of, leaving 32,817 pending at the close of the year. The percentage of applications that proved wholly infructuous during the year was a little less than in the previous year, being 58·3 against 59·8. Immovable property was sold in 3,077 cases and movables in 206 cases, and the amount realised was Rs. 26,96,043-11-2 as compared with Rs. 28,17,212-9-9 in the previous year. Out of 2,172 persons arrested, 314 were imprisoned. Execution applications.

60. Two lakhs seventy-three thousand five hundred and forty-three processes (including warrants) were issued during the year against 2,76,396 processes in 1930-31. The receipts showed a rise from Rs. 1,88,495-8-0 in 1930-31 to Rs. 1,94,816-2-0 during the year under report. The charges amounted to Rs. 1,35,690-3-6 against Rs. 1,35,842-5-10 in the year previous, resulting in a net saving of Rs. 59,125-14-6 as against a saving of Rs. 52,653-2-2 in 1930-31. The percentage of personal service of processes other than warrants was 75 against 75·4 and that of the execution of warrants was 84·5 against 82·7 in the preceding year. Processes.

61. By reason of the financial stringency and the need for economising the expenditure under travelling allowance, the inspection by the Judges of the High Court during the year under report was confined, with one exception, to the courts at the headquarters of divisions, *viz.*, Bangalore, Mysore and Shimoga. All the Munsiffs' Courts in the respective divisions were inspected by the District Judges of those divisions. Inspections.

62. The receipts and charges of the department were Rs. 12,36,752 and Rs. 7,63,164 respectively as compared with Rs. 11,45,008 and Rs. 7,83,756 respectively in 1930-31 resulting in a net saving of Rs. 4,73,588 as against Rs. 3,61,252 in the preceding year. Finance.

63. There were 175 village courts in existence at the end of the year against 190 at the end of the previous year. The number of courts that actually worked was 104 against 90 in the preceding year. Village Courts.

64. The provisions of the Mysore Agriculturists' Relief Regulation (XVIII of 1928) introduced into the taluks of Manjarabad, Sagar and Koppa from 1st January 1929, continued to be in force during 1931-32 in these three taluks. In the Manjarabad Taluk, relief under the regulation was claimed in 31 cases and claims were allowed in 18 cases. The provisions of the Regulation were reported to be better known in this taluk during the year. In Sagar Taluk it is reported that neither the spirit nor the benefits of the Regulation were fully appreciated or utilised. In the Narasimharajpura Sub-Taluk the reliefs under the Regulation were liberally availed of. The question of providing safeguards in granting concessions under the Regulation as also the desirability of further extending the provisions of the Regulation to some more taluks are under consideration. General.

(vii) Prisons.

Accommodation.

65. The number of Jails and Lock-ups in the State remained the same as in previous years, *viz.*, 2 and 79, respectively. Accommodation was available in the Bangalore Jail for 844 prisoners and in the Mysore Jail for 376 prisoners. The largest number of inmates on any one day was 545 in the Bangalore Central Jail and 184 in the Mysore Jail. The daily average number in both the Jails was 693 against 706 in the previous year.

Prisoners of all sorts.

66. The year opened with 875 prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Lock-ups of the State. The number admitted during the year was 5,781, the number discharged was 5,770 with the result that 886 prisoners remained in confinement at the close of the year. The daily average number of prisoners was 854·11 against 859·04 in the year 1930.

Convicts.

67. The number of convicts in the Jails and Lock-ups at the beginning of the year was 644; 2,321 persons (comprising of 2,181 males and 140 females) were imprisoned during the year and 410 were received by transfer, the total thus coming to 3,375. Of these, 649 were transferred to other Jails, 2,084 were released, 11 were surrendered to the British authorities, 1 was transferred to Victoria Hospital, 3 escaped and 3 died leaving 624 convicts at the end of the year. The daily average number of convicts was 658 against 651 during 1930. Of the fresh admissions 1,845 were Hindus (including Sikhs) 327 Mahomedans, and 139 Christians. Of the persons admitted in the course of the year, 1,877 were illiterates and 553 or 44·28 per cent of the admissions had previous convictions. Eighty-nine youthful offenders under 15 years of age were admitted during the year against 106 in the previous year. Of the total admissions 1,638 had been sentenced to short terms of imprisonment not exceeding one year, 738 to simple imprisonment and 24 to transportation for life.

Under-trials.

68. At the beginning of the year there were 198 persons under trial in the Jails and Lock-ups and 2,673 were received during the year bringing the total to 2,871. Of these 1,198 were released from all causes, 1,204 were convicted, 240 were transferred, 1 escaped and 2 died, leaving 226 at the end of the year. The average daily number of under-trial prisoners was 180, and the average period of the accused under trial was 23 days as against 24 days in 1930.

Civil Prisoners.

69. There were 33 civil prisoners at the commencement of the year and 377 were admitted during the year, thus totalling 410. Of these, 374 were discharged, leaving 36 at the close of the year. The daily average number was 21 as compared with 18 in the year previous.

Health and condition of Prisoners.

70. The health of the prisoners was good throughout the year. The total number of deaths among all classes of prisoners was 5 against 12 in the previous year.

Conduct and remissions.

71. Three hundred and thirty-two convicts were released under the remission rules during the year as against 386 in the year 1930. The maximum remission gained by a convict of the Mysore Jail was 345 days and the maximum amount of gratuity earned was Rs. 6-2-0. The average gratuity per head earned by convicts released was Re. 0-6-2 against Re. 0-5-6 in 1930. Nine hundred and fifty-one offences were recorded during the year in the two jails as against 1,006 in the year 1930. There were two escaped convicts remaining uncaptured on 30th June 1930, one convict escaped during the year from the Bangalore Central Jail and two from the Shimoga District Lock-up. Of these, two were recaptured, leaving three more to be captured at the end of the year.

Employment and Jail Manufactures.

72. Of the daily average number of 617 convicts in the Jails 492 or 79·74 per cent were available for work. Of these 30 or 6·09 per cent were employed as prison officers, 94 or 19·10 per cent as prison servants and 221 or 44·92 per cent on manufactures. The main industries carried on in the Jails were cumbly making, cloth weaving, smithy, carpentry, rattan and basket making, tailoring, manufacture of woollen carpets and cotton dhurries, dyeing, book-binding and pottery. A sum of Rs. 18,375 was spent on the industries carried on during the year, while the

income amounted to Rs. 56,467. The average cash earning per head of working convicts was Rs. 74-6-4 during the year as against Rs. 67-5-9 in 1930.

73. The total expenditure incurred in guarding and maintaining the prisoners was Rs. 1,35,105 against Rs. 1,41,565 in the year 1930. The gross average cost of maintenance per prisoner was Rs. 158-2-11 as compared with Rs. 164-12-9 during 1930. Finance.

74. The two jails, the District Lock-ups at Kolar, Chikmagalur, Chitaldrug, the special lock-up at Champion Reefs, and the Taluk Lock-ups at Davangere and Harihar had a piped system of water supply. In all other lock-ups, water was obtained from wells situated within or in close proximity to the compounds of the lock-ups. There were two schools for convict pupils in the Bangalore Central Jail, one for teaching Kannada and the other Urdu. The Kannada School had a strentgth of 49 pupils and the Urdu School 34 pupils at the end of the year. Reading, writing and Arithmetic were taught and periodical examinations were held in the Kannada School and the curriculum prescribed by the Education Department for Primary Hindustani Schools was followed in the Urdu School. On every Sunday in the week, religious teachers of different denominations, paid by Government, visited the jails during the year, and gave religious and moral instruction to the prisoners of their respective creeds. In addition to the above, lectures were delivered and Harikathas, Bhajanas, and Musical concerts were held occasionally on Sunday afternoons for the benefit of the prisoners by public spirited gentlemen. General.

The question of establishing a Borstal Institute in the State has been ordered to lie over for the present. On the recommendation of the Standing Advisory Board of the Bangalore Central Jail, 48 long term prisoners were released on probation and three were released similarly on the recommendation of the Standing Advisory Board of the Mysore Jail during the year.

Dewan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetty, C.I.E., Provincial visitor of the Jails in the Madras Presidency, Sir Hari Singh Gour, M.L.A., and Lord and Lady Sinha of Raipur visited the Bangalore Central Jail during the year.

(viii) Registration of Assurances.

75. The Special Sub Registry Offices at Alur and Holalkere were converted into *ex officio* offices. The total number of Special Sub Registry Offices and *ex officio* Sub Registry Offices including the Special Office at Yelandur at the close of the year was 61 and 21 respectively as against 63 and 19 respectively in the preceding year. Registration Offices.

76. One lakh twenty-three thousand two hundred and sixty documents were registered during the year as against 1,27,281 in the preceding year showing a decrease of 4,021 documents or about 3·15 per cent. Of these, 1,19,766 related to immoveable properties, 97,735 being compulsorily and 22,031 optionally registerable. Out of the remaining documents, 2,586 related to moveable properties, 905 were wills and three were authorities to adopt. There was a decrease in the number of registrations in all the districts except Chitaldrug, Kadur and Mysore Districts. The aggregate value of all kinds of documents registered during the year in Books I and IV amounted to Rs. 3,98,41,547 as against Rs. 4,15,66,947 in the year previous showing a decrease of about 4·1 per cent. The total value of the properties mentioned in the Wills and Authorities to adopt registered in Book III during the year was Rs. 7,42,530 as against Rs. 6,51,462 in the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 91,368 or nearly 14·02 per cent. The number of documents relating to Co-operative Societies and other institutions wholly or partly exempt from payment of Registration fees was 3,191 and the amount of fees which the Government had to forego in respect of these documents was Rs. 8,282 against Rs. 16,180 in the year previous. Registration of documents.

77. The income of the department during the year was Rs. 2,92,249 against Rs. 2,95,196 in the preceding year. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,77,453 against Rs. 1,85,992 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the cut in salaries, retrenchment of temporary hands and other measures of Finance.

economy in expenditure. The net surplus of the department exclusive of the income and expenditure of the Yelandur Sub Registry Office was Rs. 1,14,921 or nearly 39·3 per cent of the total income against Rs. 1,09,141 or nearly 37 per cent in the preceding year. During the year, three thousand eight hundred and fifty-six applications for transfer of revenue registry were received against 4,178 in the preceding year.

Inspections.

78. The District Registrars of Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga and Hassan inspected their own offices. All the District Registry Offices except Tumkur, Shimoga and Kadur Districts and 14 Sub Registry Offices were inspected by the Inspector-General. Besides the usual inspections, surprise visits were paid to 14 Sub Registry Offices by the Inspector-General, District Registrars and *ex officio* Inspectors of Registration.

General.

79. The following measures were adopted for increasing the revenue of the department:—

(*i*) Only half the fees payable under the law of Registration in respect of instruments executed by or on behalf of any Co-operative Society for the time being registered under that Regulation or by an officer or a member of such society and relating to the business thereof were remitted from 1st August 1931.

(*ii*) Half the fees payable under the Registration Regulation in respect of instruments relating to the business of the Land Mortgage Bank or by an officer or member of the Bank by himself or jointly with others irrespective of the fact whether such co-executants are members of the Bank or not were remitted from 1st October 1931.

(*iii*) The exemption from the payment of registration fees granted under Article XIII (1) of the Table of Registration fees in respect of title deeds received from Banks under section 59 of the Transfer of Property Regulation was withdrawn.

(*iv*) The exemption granted in respect of the fee leviable under the Registration Regulation on mortgage deeds executed by officers of Government whose salary does not exceed Rs. 250 for securing repayment of an advance received by them from Government for the purpose of constructing or purchasing a house, or purchasing a motor vehicle for their own use was withdrawn.

(ix) Municipal Administration.

Number of Municipalities.

80. Two minor municipalities were newly established at Mirle and Agaramamballi in the Mysore District and the non-regulation Municipality at Sringeri was converted into a Minor Municipality during the year. There were at the close of the year two City Municipalities, 37 Town and 67 Minor Municipalities, thus bringing the total number to 106 Municipalities.

Municipal Regulation and Rules.

81. The Representative Assembly having been of opinion that there should be three separate bills for City, Town and Minor Municipalities, special Committee was appointed to prepare the Bills and the Bills as drafted by the Committee were placed before the Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly of 1931 and after approval by that body were introduced in the Legislative Council during the year.

82. The provisions of sub-section (2) of section 141A and the whole of section 141B of the Municipal Regulation were extended to all District Headquarter Municipalities and instructions were also issued prescribing the qualifications of persons who may be entrusted with the duties of dispensing drugs within the limits of Municipalities to which section 141A of the Regulation was extended.

Constitution.

83. The Bangalore City Municipal Council consisted of 30 Councillors, of whom 20 were elected and 10 nominated. Towards the close of the year, the elected non-official President resigned his Presidentship and the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, was appointed as President and he continued as such

till the end of the year when another non-official Councillor was elected as President. The Municipality continued to have a Municipal Commissioner. The Municipal Council held 64 meetings, of which 12 were ordinary, 22 adjourned and the rest special meetings, the average attendance per meeting being 17·97.

The Mysore City Municipal Council consisted of an Official President nominated by Government and 29 Councillors, of whom 20 were elected and nine nominated. The Council held 15 meetings, of which 12 were ordinary and three special, the average attendance per meeting being 22.

Of the other Municipal Councils, those of Tumkur, Tiptur, Chikmagalur Anekal, Dodballapur, Malur and Sagar Municipalities continued to have non-official Presidents, and seventeen Municipal Councils were reconstituted during the year, the elections being well-contested. The total strength of members of all the Municipalities including Presidents, who were additional members, was 1,399, of whom 667 were elected members, 439 were non-officials nominated by Government and the rest salaried servants of Government. The number of meetings held by these Municipal Councils was 1,591 of which 884 were ordinary, 315 special and the rest were adjourned meetings.

Finances.

84. The income and expenditure of the Municipal Councils in the State during the year were Rs. 37,46,207 and Rs. 37,23,829 respectively against Rs. 32,08,500 and Rs. 32,24,571 respectively for the previous year. The Government made a grant of Rs. 40,000 for improvement of Town and Minor Municipalities.

Water-supply and drainage.

85. The schemes of water-supply to Tiptur and Arsikere Towns were sanctioned, Government contributing Rs. 8,000 to the Tiptur Water-supply Scheme. A bore-well was successfully sunk at Mulbagal and supply of water by means of power pumps was undertaken. The control over water-supply under the management of Government (except the Bangalore City water-supply) was vested in the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, during the year.

A drainage scheme for Tarikere at a cost of Rs. 79,300 was sanctioned and drainage works were in progress at Davangere, Hiriyur and Molakalmuru.

Other Town Improvement Works.

86. A women's dispensary at Sira and a Municipal High School at Chintamani were opened during the year. Sanction was accorded for the construction of a building for the Municipal High School at Hole-Narsipur. Electric service was started at Chikballapur and Dodballapur during the year.

Bangalore City Improvement.

87. A sum of Rs. 26,650 was spent during the year for the improvement of Bangalore City. The construction of light shops on the eastern side of the Avenue Road, shops at the four corners of the Dodpet Chowk, and temporary shops west of Avenue Road were completed during the year. The building of the shops on the eastern side of the market frontage was also completed. The laying of the 12″ sewage pipe line near the Maharaja Mills was under progress.

Mysore City Improvement.

88. Mysore City Improvement Works continued to be carried out by a Board of Trustees consisting of the President of the Municipal Council who was *ex-officio* Chairman and eight members of whom two were elected by the City Municipal Council, three were appointed *ex-officio* and the remaining three were nominated by Government. The amount available for expenditure including the State Grant of Rs. 65,000 and the opening balance of Rs. 24,093 was Rs. 3,45,269, out of which a sum of Rs. 3,14,396 was spent, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 30,873. A sum of Rs. 89,244 was spent on acquisition of properties, Rs. 59,726 on drainage and sanitary works, Rs. 26,636 on establishment and the rest on minor items. Eight new model houses were completed and 16 other houses in Vani Vilas Mohalla were under construction.

The scheme of anti-malarial operations sanctioned last year for Mysore City made appreciable progress during the year. The amount so far spent on the scheme is Rs. 9,203. The street rubbish and night-soil were converted into compost and manure by the Mysore City Municipal Council. 1,811 tons of compost were prepared and a sum of Rs. 3,902 was realised by their sale. Maternity and Child Welfare work received greater attention during the year in Mysore City Besides the organisation of the usual Baby Week, three milk centres were opened.

(x) Administration of District and Village Panchayet Funds.

Number of District Boards.

89. There was no change in the number of District Boards which remained at 8, one for each district as in the previous year.

Composition of District Boards.

90. The sanctioned strength of the District Boards was 316. At the end of the year, there were 2 vacancies in the Mysore District and one vacancy in each of the Bangalore and Kadur Districts. Of the 312 members on all the Boards at the end of the year, 211 were elected members, 61 were non-officials nominated by the Government, and the remaining 40 *ex-officio* members. Forty meetings were in all held by the Boards, the average attendance at each meeting being 3·48 officials and 28·20 non-officials or 31·68 in all against an average strength of 39·5 for each Board.

Finances of the District Boards.

91. The income and expenditure of the Boards amounted to Rs. 36,19,663 and Rs. 37,15,744 against Rs. 53,95,405 and Rs. 53,64,104 respectively in the previous year. The income under service heads amounted to Rs. 15,96,709 of which Rs. 8,33,149 was from the allotment of local cess, Rs. 1,16,324 from tolls, Rs. 23,093 from contributions and the rest from other miscellaneous sources. The expenditure under service heads amounted to Rs. 16,06,590, of which Rs. 6,09,478 was spent on Public Works executed by the Public Works Department, Rs. 1,69,945 on Public Works executed by the Civil Department, Rs. 1,39,041 on Administration and collection, Rs. 80,808 on conservancy and sanitation, Rs. 3,32,712 on medical relief and the rest for miscellaneous purposes.

Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

92. As in the previous year, there was a Sanitary Board constituted under the Mysore Mines Regulation for the special sanitation of Kolar Gold Fields and there was no change in its composition during the year. The Board continued to consist of 18 members of whom 7 were *ex-officio* and the remaining 11 were non-officials. Of the non-officials, 7 were nominated by the Mining Board and and 1 by Government and the remaining 3 were elected by the rate-payers. Nine meetings were held, the average attendance being 5·78 officials and 7·88 non-officials or 13·66 in all. The income and expenditure of the Board amounted to Rs. 1,33,356 and Rs. 1,34,067 respectively against Rs. 1,12 052 and Rs. 1,14,163 respectively in the previous year. The Mining Board continued to contribute Rs. 6,000 for medical relief, and the Village Panchayets in the area under the jurisdiction of the Board contributed a sum of Rs. 5,238 during the year.

Village Panchayets.

93. The number of Village Panchayets increased from 10,251 to 10,576 during the year. The increase in the number of Village Panchayets is due to the splitting up and re-adjustment of the areas under the control of the old Village Panchayets into smaller units thus affording better and greater scope for local development.

All the Village Panchayets levied obligatory taxes and sanction was accorded to 25 Village Panchayets for levying optional taxes during the year. The demand of the Village Panchayets for 1931-32 including the arrears of previous years aggregated Rs. 37,42,712. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 8,08,124 was realised including remissions. The collections were not satisfactory due partly to the prevalent economic depression and partly to the negligence of Village Panchayets themselves in not taking timely action for collection of the dues. A considerable portion of the balance is stated to have become time-barred and instructions have been issued for writing off irrecoverable items and for the prompt collection of recoverable dues.

The Government grant of Rs. 65,000 for rural reconstruction during the year was almost fully spent. Grants of Rs. 50,000 for drinking water wells and Rs. 75,000 for Tube wells were sanctioned during the year.

The Village Panchayets have been evincing considerable interest in providing water facilities and improving their sanitary conditions. Communal labour has been made free use of for eradicating lantana, constructing drains and laying out roads. The approximate money value of work thus turned out during the year was about Rs. 1,92,253. Some Village Panchayets have come forward to manage schools, muzrai institutions, tanks, village forests and avenue trees. A number of

Village Panchayets have taken up electric lights for street lighting in villages. Some Village Panchayets have with their accumulated funds undertaken the laying out of village extensions, construction of Village Halls, Dispensaries and School Buildings. To facilitate the execution of such works, the Village Panchayet Regulation has been amended providing scope for the Village Panchayets to raise loans for such purposes when needed and the issue of rules for regulating the raising of such loans is under consideration.

CHAPTER IV—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

(i) Season and Rainfall.

1. The rainfall during the year having been on the whole more than in the previous year and also well distributed except in parts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur Districts, the yield of crops was generally good and the seasonal conditions were particularly favourable in the Malnad Districts. The rainfall during the calendar year was however less than that in the previous calendar year except in Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur Districts. In some districts the *mungar* rains set in some what late and were not well distributed, but the *hingar* rains were copious and well distributed.

2. The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

District	South-west Monsoon		North-East Monsoon		Total	Average
	April 1931 to September 1931	Average	October 1931 to March 1932	Average	April 1931 to March 1932	
Bangalore ...	17·5	21·9	7·5	9·1	25·0	31·0
Kolar ...	15·2	19·3	8·7	8·9	23·9	28·2
Tumkur ...	16·5	13·3	5·0	7·8	21·5	26·1
Mysore ...	17·6	18·5	8·8	9·6	26·4	28·1
Hassan ...	39·9	28·7	7·9	10·0	47·8	38·7
Shimoga ...	59·0	49·4	7·9	7·6	66·9	57·0
Kadur ...	75·3	63·2	8·3	10·3	83·6	73·5
Chitaldrug ...	14·5	15·4	6·9	6·6	21·4	22·0
X. State ..	29·0	27·4	7·7	8·7	36·7	36·1

3. The highest rainfall for the year was 351·68 inches recorded at Agumbi in the Shimoga District and the lowest was 8·24 inches at the Ittakadibbanahalli in the Tumkur District. The heaviest rainfall in 24 hours was at Agumbi where 12·43 inches of rain were recorded on 11th August 1931.

4. The following statement shows the average out-turn in annas of the five principal crops in the several districts of the State during the year under report and the corresponding figures for the previous year:—

Out-turn of select crops in terms of annas.

District	Paddy		Ragi		Horse gram		Cholum		Sugar-cane	
	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32
Bangalore	11·00	9·00	13·00	8·00	12·00	9·00	...	...	12·00	10·00
Kolar	10·00	6·00	10·25	7·00	10·00	6·00	6·50	5·00	9·50	7·00
Tumkur	10·00	8·50	10·00	6·90	10·00	9·90	6·50	85·30	7·60	9·10
Mysore	12·00	12·00	10·00	9·00	10·00	10·00	11·00	9·50	10·00	9·00
Hassan	10·00	10·00	10·00	9·00	11·00	10·00	8·00	5·00	10·00	10·00
Shimoga	10·00	10·00	9·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	8·00	5·00	6·00	9·00
Kadur	12·00	11·70	9·00	11·50	8·00	14·00	10·30	11·90	10·00	13·30
Chitaldrug	9·00	8·44	8·00	8·11	9·00	7·55	8·00	8·77	7·00	10·22
	10·5	9·45	9·91	8·44	9·75	9·31	7·41	6·68	9·13	9·72

(ii) Agriculture

5. The area under occupation during 1931-32 was 79,75,639 acres and the total area cropped was 65,75,488 acres, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 81,16,062 acres and 65,38,685 acres respectively. The percentage of fallow land to the area under occupation was 17·25. Area cropped.

The following table shows the extent of land under some of the principal crops as compared with the previous year :—

Serial No.	Nature of crop	1930–31	1931–32	Difference	
		Acres	Acres		Acres
1	Paddy	7,41,927	7,29,888	Minus	12,039
2	Ragi	22,78,686	22,60,249	,,	18,437
3	Horsegram	7,82,548	7,66,587	,,	15,962
4	Cholam	7,01,428	6,74,346	,,	27,082
5	Sugar-cane	37,734	36,076	,,	1,658
6	Cotton	78,872	83,220	Plus	4,348

6. Hybridization and other work relating to the improvement of staple crops like ragi, paddy, sugar-cane, cotton, jola, ground-nuts, and potatoes were continued on the various departmental farms. The whole area of the Kar Ragi Breeding Station at Hunsur was brought under cultivation during the year. Five strains of ragis which yielded good results were given out to selected agriculturists for further trial. Five selections of paddy out of those tested on the station at Nagenahalli gave very promising results. Over three hundred candies of purified seed from G.E.B. 24 paddy were sold for seed from this station. Thirty selections of local varieties of paddy tested on the Marthur Farm, consisting chiefly of the Hosahallihale selections, have been giving high yields of grain and straw. A number of new seedlings of sugar-cane were raised and tested on the Hebbal Farm, and 26 of the best among them were transferred to the Irwin Canal Farm for preliminary trials. Bulk plots of sugar-cane H. M. 320 yielded upto 60 tons per acre. Selection 69 cotton was grown pure on the Babbur Farm for supplying pure seed to the Maradihalli Co-operative Society for general distribution. Studies on the inheritance of certain desirable characters in cotton and jola and on cocoanut breeding were also continued on this farm. Valencia ground-nut has been found to be a promising variety as it ripens in three months and yields better than either the small Japan or the Spanish varieties and it has been distributed for further testing. With a view to find out suitable crops that can be grown in place of sugar-cane, crop experiments are being conducted in a small area on the Irwin Canal Farm and early crops of irrigated jola and ragi have shown good results. H.G. No. 1 ground-nut as a summer irrigated crop has given a high yield of 25 pallas per acre. Crops suitable for various seasons are being sown and kept under close observation. As a measure of economy the seed distribution section which formed an adjunct of the Botanical Section was discontinued, and the work was transferred to the District Officers. Botanical Section.

7. The work of the chemical section was largely concerned with the control of manurial experiments on a large variety of crops such as coffee, cotton, sugar-cane, cocoanut, arecanut, paddy, ragi and jola. The results showed that almost all the crops experimented with, respond to the use of nitrogenous and phosphatic manures. Experiments on the effect of acidity and alkalinity on the growth of coffee are being continued both in pots and in cement cisterns. The work of testing soils on private estates was steadily on the increase during the year. Experiments on the influence of soil texture on the availability of various manures were started in the potculture house. The soil survey of the Irwin Canal area was completed during the year under report. A special farm of 600 acres was established for studying problems peculiar to the Irwin Canal area and for serving as a demonstration and seed farm as well. A crop of H.M. 320 cane was raised for seed purposes on 10 acres of land and planted on 200 acres towards the close of the official year. Chemical Section.

Mycological section.

8. The field work of the Mycological section related mainly to the control of the koleroga of arecanut. Owing to the severity of the disease about 9,400 acres were sprayed during the season and spraying materials of the total value of Rs. 25,449 were sold during the year. Two Co-operative Societies in Sagar Taluk undertook the sale of spraying materials to the garden owners. The investigation of a disease of ragi caused by the fungus Helminthe sporium was undertaken. The Chief Scientific Officer continued his investigations on the leaf disease of coffee caused by Hemileia Vastatrix and he was able to establish the existence of two strains of the fungus which behave differently on certain strains of coffee. In co-operation with this officer the Mycologist has been carrying on a study of different kinds of spray mixtures. Remedial measures against the potato alternaria in Bangalore and Kolar Districts were taken up on a large scale this year. Spraying against the downy mildew of the grape vine was also taken up. Scientific investigations were continued on the Sandal Spike Disease and the anaberoga of arecanut and two diseases of apples. Demonstration of control measures were given in a large number of cases.

Entomological section.

9. Improved methods are being devised to ensure a continuous supply of large numbers of rice moths whose eggs are necessary for the mass rearing of Trichogramma—the egg parasite of the common sugar-cane borer moths in the State and experiments regarding the liberation of the parasites in the fields on a fairly large scale are being continued. Extended trials with 10 per cent. Bhadravati tar distillate against the white coffee stem-borer have confirmed the results obtained last year. A single application of this distillate to the stems of coffee in the middle of the flight season of the borer beetle, *i.e.*, in October and November, has proved a fairly efficient check on the spread by killing the eggs and young larvæ. Of the several vegetable fish poisons under investigation in regard to their insecticidal value, the powders of Balanites bark, Mundulea Suberosa and Pongamia root bark have given very satisfactory results. The potato growers in Bangalore and Kolar Districts have taken up the use of lead-arsenate against the serious Lady-Bird Beetlepest of potato. A series of unbroken campaigns against the Re-headed Hairy caterpillar pest of a number of early sown monsoon crops have resulted in the gradual disappearance of this insect from the affected areas in the Kolar District. The number of improved bee-hives working in the State increased from 67 to 79 during the year.

Experimental Farm.

10. The work on the several experimental farms was carried out on the usual lines. Most of these farms have been serving as seed farms as well as breeding stations for improved varieties of the principal crops of the respective localities. The demand for sugar-cane setts from the Hebbal Farm was somewhat less than in the previous year partly due to local supplies being available from last year's distribution and partly to restricted grants by local bodies. More than 50 maunds of pure seed of selection 69 cotton were made available for distribution from the Babbur Farm. Twenty-five thousand, nine hundred and twenty-six seers of G.E.B. 24 paddy 9,105 seers of other paddy selections were issued from the Nagenahalli Paddy Breeding Station. Work with regard to pepper progressed satisfactorily on the Marthur Farm. The yield during the year was the highest on record due mainly to the replacement of the local vines by high yielding strains from Malabar. On the Coffee Experimental Station, Balehonnur, the results of experiments connected with spraying added more definiteness to the recommendations as regards the best spray mixture to be used and the best time to use it. The pepper and cardamom varieties introduced in the previous year flourished well during the year.

Agricultural Engineering.

11. The work of the Agricultural Engineering section consisted of testing implements submitted for trial, looking after the instruction in the Hebbal School and the machinery on the Hebbal Farm and the various building works of the department. Among the implements tested during the year may be mentioned the two new type of ploughs—Cooper No. 26 made by Cooper Engineering Works and the Hindustan Plough of Chettanooga Works. A series of trials were made with two new designs of cane mills made by a local firm, Messrs. Madurai Mudaliar & Sons and the trials were very successful. A cheap type of honey extractor was made during the year and six of these extractors were sold. Attempts to improve the local seed drill with a view to control the rate of sowing have also been fairly

successful. The new design evolved was also tried along with the old on the Hebbal Farm by sowing ragi.

Demonstration Work.

12. The year under report was particularly unfavourable for agricultural demonstration and propaganda. Continued depression in the prices of all agricultural produce combined with severe out-break of koleroga of arecanut and the reduction of the grants from District Boards during the year impeded measures of agricultural improvement. There was a drop in the sale of agricultural implements and fertilisers due to the fact that the low prices of agricultural produce has made the raiyats unable to invest any money even on the necessities of their occupation. The total number of improved ploughs sold during the year was 965 as compared with 1,528 in the year previous. There was a fall of nearly 50 per cent in the sale of K. M. cultivators. The distribution of improved varieties of seed progressed very satisfactorily during the year. More than 230 pallas of paddy, about 80 pallas of ground-nut, and nearly 2,000 pallas of ragi, and 3,000 maunds of cotton were distributed through departmental agency for seed purposes. Two rural co-operative societies also took an active part in the growing and distribution of pure selection 69 cotton seed. One hundred and two Co-operative Institutions and 423 Village Panchayets continued to interest themselves in agricultural propaganda such as stocking and sale of implements, seeds and manures. Seven lakhs of sugar-cane setts of several improved varieties were supplied departmentally to the raiyats for seed purposes.

Agricultural Education.

13. Including 31 new admissions at the beginning of the year there were 84 students on the rolls of the Hebbal Agricultural School. In spite of the completion of the second additional block of buildings, the hostel accommodation was inadequate. The Vernacular Agricultural Schools at Chicknahalli, Hassan and Ramakrishnapur did useful work and were very popular. A beginning was made during the year to give effect to the scheme of leasing out blocks of lands to passed students of the various agricultural schools for cultivation and two students were selected as colonists, and each of them has been given seven acres of dry and three acres of wet land with a house to live in besides facilities for cultivation. The Tumkur District Board contributed 240 rupees for awarding scholarships in the Chicknahalli School, the Bangalore District Board gave the usual grant of Rs. 1,000 to the Ramakrishnapur School besides gift of manure, and the Hassan District Board took over the entire management of the Hassan Agricultural School with an annual grant from State Funds.

Live Stock.

14. The average strength of Live-Stock at the Cattle Breeding Station at Ajjampur and sub-stations was 723. The buildings at the main station at Ajjampur and the sub-station at Basur were completed and certain permanent improvements were effected during the year. Two experiments were in progress at the Ajjampur Farm. One was the crossing of Amrit Mahal cows with Hallikar bulls and the other related to the systematic feeding of calves. The results so far obtained with regard to the first experiment are promising, while under the second experiment, the calves exhibited uniform growth and better development. The work regarding sheep husbandry was conducted at Yellachihalli, Hebbal, Babbur and Ajjampur. Some changes calculated to improve the pastures and minimise the risk of parasitic infection were made. The breeding work was fairly satisfactory and the demand for rams could not be wholly met during the year. The Kolar Sheep Breeders' Association did good work during the year, Machine shearing of sheep is gaining in popularity. In spite of the fact that the market for superior grade wool continued to be dull, certain articles of every day use, such as rugs, blankets, kamblies, coatings, etc., made from the wool produced by the members of the Association found a ready sale and fetched good prices.

Sericulture.

15. The Silk Industry in Mysore suffered much during the year owing to the continued fall in the price of silk and the growing competition of cheap foreign silks in the Indian markets.

Area under Mulberry.

16. The total area under Mulberry in the State was 36,511 acres against 42,881 acres in 1930-31, the percentage of decrease being nearly 15. The Sericulturists were supplied with about 40 cart-loads of Mulberry cuttings and 5,000 saplings from Government Farms free of cost.

Seed Supply.

17. The number of Government grainages was 6 as in last year. They prepared 15,42,723 disease-free layings as compared with 12,90,804 layings during 1930-31, and supplied 14,40,486 layings to Sericulturists and Farms against 12,17,649 layings in the year previous. The number of aided grainages increased from 13 to 16 and the number of seed-rearers rose from 496 to 518. The selected seed-rearers were supplied with 1,44,067 layings free of cost as compared with 2,22,400 layings distributed in the preceding year. The selected seed-rearers put on the market about 250 lakhs of good seed cocoons from these layings against 350 lakhs in the year previous. Ten Mulberry topes were planted in Kunigal and Bidadi seed areas by private Sericulturists and Village Panchayets. There were 22 Sericultural Co-operative Societies during the year as against 21 in the previous year. Apart from the societies at Sidlaghatta and Melur which have been recognised as aided grainages, the other societies prepared and supplied about 1,43,460 disease-free layings during the year as compared with 1,23,200 layings in the preceding year. These disease-free layings gave very good results, the yield on the average amounting to 40 lbs. of cocoons per 100 layings. There were 468 members in the societies and these societies put on the market about Rs. 41,640 worth of cocoons which were bought by the Government Filature and private reelers. Loans to the extent of Rs. 11,350 were sanctioned to 55 persons during the year for the improvement of Sericulture and Rs. 11,275 were actually disbursed. There was no demand for Domestic basins during the year as the silk market was very dull. The total recoveries during the year from loan holders amounted to Rs. 7,249-12-10.

Filature.

18. The Government Filature worked for only eight months during the year as it had to be shifted to the new building along the Manantoddy road. The total production of silk in the filature amounted to 3,152 lbs. 14½ tolas against 4,941 lbs. in the preceding year. Including the stock of the previous year, 4,436 lbs. of silk, were sold during the year, the biggest purchasers being the Sri Rama Weaving Shed, Bangalore and the Kaiser-i-Hind Mills, Bangalore. As a result of the proximity of the Filature to the Weaving Factory, it has been able to eliminate defects occurring during the course of weaving, resulting in an improvement of work in both the Filature and the Weaving Factory. The weaving machinery which arrived in August 1931 was installed in December 1931 in the Weaving Factory at Mysore and the production of silk fabrics was commenced. Till the end of June 1932, 7,000 yards of Grey Fabrics were woven in the Factory of which about 400 yards were Crepe de Chine, 100 yards Crepe Georgette, and 600 yards Satin. Arrangements were made for using domestic basin silk and charaka silk in the Weaving Factory as far as possible. The installation of the dyeing plant was begun and nearly completed during the year.

Experimental and propaganda work.

19. The following are some of the important experiments which were in progress during the year :—

(1) Propagation of foreign varieties of Mulberry.
(2) Eradication of Mildew which attacks Mulberry plants.
(3) Minimising the incidence of pebrine.
(4) Rearing of foreign races of silk worms and their crosses with Mysore race to study their behaviour during the several seasons.
(5) Improvement of Mysore race by selection.
(6) Studying the comparative merits of bush and tree Mulberry leaf for feeding worms of different ages.

The propaganda staff supplied disease-free seed in time and induced people to raise Mulberry Topes. They were also able to effect improvements in rearing. Exhibitions of sericultural products including silk fabrics produced in the Mysore Silk Weaving Factory were held at Sidlaghatta, Channapatna, Closepet, Bidadi, Satanur, T.-Narsipur, Kolar, Hebbur and Ummattur. Arrangements were made to give post-graduate training in the Channapatna Farm to the members of the staff of the department by rotation. A deputation from Bengal, consisting of the Assistant Director of Industries, the Superintendent of Sericulture, Malda and a Senior Sericultural Inspector visited the various farms, and aided grainages in the State. At the request of the Bengal Industries Department, a trained reeling demonstrator was sent to Bengal from Mysore.

Civil Veterinary Department :— contagious diseases.

20. The mortality due to Rinderpest, *viz.*, 1,201 was the lowest on record during the year and this result was due largely to the intensive campaign of serum-simultaneous inoculations carried out during the past few years. The number of animals protected against Rinderpest during the year was 49,167 by

active immunisation and 1,031 by passive immunisation as against 1,32,777 and 549 respectively during the preceding year. Three thousand two hundred and seventy-two animals were protected against Anthrax and 53,215 against Black-quarter. Foot and mouth disease prevailed in a mild form in different parts of the State but the mortality was not great. Sheep-pox prevailed mostly in parts of Mysore, Hassan, Chitaldrug and Bangalore Districts. The recorded mortality among cattle from contagious diseases during the year was 15,623 as against 22,545 in the preceding year. The decrease being noticeable under Rinderpest (from 4,239 to 1,201) and Anthrax (from 4,562 to 3,125).

Veterinary dispensaries.

21. The total number of veterinary institutions in the State remained the same, *viz.*, 60 as in last year, no fresh dispensaries being opened during the year owing to financial stringency. During the year, the building which was donated by private enterprise at Davangere was completed and handed over to the department. A donation of Rs. 4,000 was made by a private citizen for constructing a Veterinary Dispensary at Magadi on a free site given by the Municipality for the purpose. The total number of cases attended to in the Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries amounted to 3,62,611 while the castrations and operations performed in the dispensaries were 19,443 and 14,585 respectively. The Veterinary staff castrated during their tour 33,065 animals against 43,504 animals in the preceding year; treated 31,352 animals against 39,903 in the year 1930-31, and performed 1,320 surgical operations against 1,018 in the year previous.

Breeding bulls.

22. The system of maintaining breeding bulls in the Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries was discontinued during the year and the breeding bulls and buffalo bulls that remained at the beginning of the year were handed over to Village Panchayets and private bodies, a few of them however being sold as they had become old and useless. An intensive programme of castration work was put through during the year with a view to weed more systematically all the scrub bulls in the villages and trained castration demonstrators were appointed by Village Panchayets in Kolar District as an experimental measure. These demonstrators are required to tour systematically in all the villages and to work under the technical supervision of the Taluk Veterinary Inspectors and the results of this scheme are being watched for introduction into the remaining districts of the State.

General.

23. The Veterinary staff attended 84 out of 86 cattle fairs during the year and opened temporary Veterinary Dispensaries in all the fairs. They also attended 10 out of 12 Conferences held under the auspices of Village Panchayets. The investigation work already undertaken on John's disease, Yedairoga, and parasitic diseases was continued during the year by the Scientific Section of the Department.

The work of the Serum Institute during the year consisted of the manufacture of Anti-Rinderpest Serum and Rinderpest Virus and the production on a large scale of Blackquarter filtrate and Serum, Haemorrhagica Septicaemia Serum, Vaccine, etc. Owing to a decline in the number of out-breaks of Rinderpest in the State there was a considerable reduction in the demand for the Anti-Rinderpest Serum from the Civil Veterinary Department. The quantity of Serum produced during the year amounted to 4,71,759 doses. The demand for the Serum outside the State was however about thrice that of the previous year. The Serum Institute moved into its new habitation near Hebbal during the year.

(iii) Labour and Wages.

Labour.

24. Labour was generally available in all the districts except in the malnad taluks of Hassan, Shimoga and Kadur where the labourers required for work were as usual, recruited from South and North Canara Districts owing to lack of sufficient local labour. The wages of skilled labour per day ranged from annas 8 to Rs. 4-0-0 and of unskilled labour from annas 3 to Rs. 1-8-0. The rate of cart-hire per day ranged from Re. 1-0-0 to Rs. 5-0-0.

Emigration and Immigration.

25. The seasonal conditions being favourable during the year under report there were no unusual movements of people either from or into any of the districts in search of food or work. There was as usual an influx of labourers from South Canara District to the Malnad parts of the State for work in the coffee and tea estates and in Areca Gardens. Labourers from some parts of Tumkur, Mysore and

Hassan Districts immigrated to the coffee estates to earn better wages. The Thippagondanahalli Project in the Bangalore District, the Irwin Canal Works in the Mysore District, the Bhadravati Iron Works and the Anjanapur Irrigation Project in the Shimoga District afforded employment to a large number of labourers both within and from outside the State.

(iv) Manufactures, Arts and Industries.

The Mysore Iron Works.

26. The capital expenditure on the Iron Works during the year was Rs. 1,98,354 bringing the total capital outlay from the commencement to the end of June 1932 to Rs. 2,15,62,006.

27. The Foundries produced 8,602 tons of cast iron pipes and 896 tons of general castings. An additional unit with necessary equipment for the manufacture of 3" and 4" pipes on a large scale was added to the Pipe Foundry during the year. The supply of 24" pipes for the Bangalore Water Supply Scheme was completed within time and satisfactorily, as also 88 waste weir gates to the Krishnarajasagara Works.

28. Fifteen thousand, one hundred and forty-five tons of pig iron were produced in the Blast Furnace during the year as against 19,681 tons in the previous year.

29. With a view to preparing a better quality of charcoal than that made by burning wood in country kilns, cast iron kilns were designed on the works, and 100 of them were brought into use by the end of the year, and a hundred more kilns are proposed to be added.

30. The operations of the year resulted in a loss of Rs. 1,80,533.

31. Investigations regarding the possibilities of steel manufacture on the works were carried out during the year with the assistance of experts in the line and the question of installing a steel plant was under consideration.

32. The sales of pig iron during the year were poor as a result of acute trade depression. Both Japan and America took much less quantities than usual, while Japan has practically shut out Indian pig iron by the imposition of prohibitive tariff rates.

33. An understanding was arrived at in January 1932 with the Northern combine and Messrs. Bengal Iron Company in regard to the equitable distribution of orders available in India for pig iron and pipes respectively among the producers. This arrangement worked satisfactorily during the year to the mutual advantage of the parties.

Sandal Oil Factory.

34. The Forest Department supplied 1,172 tons of sandalwood to the Sandal Oil Factory as against 1,414 tons in the previous year. Due to the continued depression in trade, sales of Sandal Oil showed a marked fall during the year.

Industrial installations.

35. During the year under report 23 Industrial Installations were erected by the officers of the Department of Industries and Commerce for private persons against 46 in 1930-31. The total amount of capital invested on these undertakings is estimated at Rs. 70,000 of which a sum of Rs. 14,000 or 20 per cent represents the loans and advances made by the Department.

Financial aid to Industries.

36. The number of applications for loans received during the year was 60 for a sum of Rs. 66,707. Including the applications pending at the end of last year, the total number was 83 for a sum of Rs. 1,29,270-1-4. Loans to the extent of Rs. 44,376 were sanctioned in 35 cases. Twenty-four loan applications were either rejected or withdrawn leaving 24 applications pending at the end of the year.

Industrial concerns under departmental management :— The Central Industrial Workshop.

37. The total value of the work turned out in the Central Industrial Workshop amounted to Rs. 1,22,147 (as compared with Rs. 1,25,056 in the previous year) of which the value of orders executed for private parties was Rs. 6,095. The year's operations resulted in a profit of Rs. 1,506-11-9 after providing a sum of Rs. 4,659-4-0 for the depreciation of machinery and furniture. In the Manufacturing Section, attention was devoted to the manufacture of parts for the calyx drills, deep well pumps, as also a Centrifugal pump. The work of making ornamental gates and railings with side wings for the New Mansion (Lalitha Mahal) Mysore, was entrusted to the workshop. Experiments relating to the manufacture of a bullock driven gear

pump for use on borewells and of wooden thimbles for the insulators made in the Porcelain Factory were conducted. Another interesting item of experimental work undertaken during the year was the erection of a gas plant in conjunction with a private firm to demonstrate its suitability for the purpose of generating electric power where plenty of lantana charcoal was available. Fifty apprentices were under training in the workshop.

District Industrial Workshops.

38. The Kolar District Workshop produced during the year work of the value of Rs. 4,550 and the realisations amounted to Rs. 4,842-2-7. One student deputed by the District Board, Kolar was trained at this workshop. The Shimoga workshop turned out work valued at Rs. 3,588-8-11 and the realisations amounted to Rs. 4,519-7-5. The Arts and Crafts Depot sold articles worth Rs. 19,156. A representative collection of Mysore Artware was sent to the Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London and found a sale there. An order was placed by the Timber Adviser, India House, London for the supply of Sandalwood book ends.

Government Soap Factory.

39. The Government Soap Factory worked very successfully during the year under report and earned a profit of nearly Rs. 1,47,000 as compared with Rs. 1,26,500 in the year previous. In addition to soaps, the factory prepared several toilet preparations such as Vanishing Cream, Boot Polishes, etc., which are being well appreciated by the public. In the Industrial Laboratory were prepared some medicinal preparations required by the Medical Department and certain proprietory medicines. Ten thousand and forty-five lbs. of Turkey Red Oil were produced and put on the market during the year but the original expectations have not been fully realised owing to the action taken by the English and German Dye interests.

Government Weaving Factory.

40. The manufacturing side of the Government Weaving Factory has been closed and steps have been taken to dispose of all surplus stock of the Factory retaining only such of those as are required for the use of the Factory. Proposals for the establishment of a Weaving Institute at Bangalore have had to be reconsidered, in view of the decision to have a Textile Institute on the lines of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. Fifty students including two ladies were receiving training in the Institute attached to the Weaving Factory. Experiments in the manufacture of Burmese Lungis and Tapestry cloth were also undertaken.

Weaving in General.

41. Thirty-three thousand one hundred and forty-seven lbs. of khadi were produced as compared with 35,499 lbs. in 1930-31 in the Badanaval Hand Spinning and Weaving Centre. Khadi worth Rs. 8,670 was sold to several Government Departments and Khadi worth Rs. 40,980 was sold to the public making a total of Rs. 49,650 against Rs. 42,241 in 1930-31. The total earnings of spinners was Rs. 12,070 and that of weavers Rs. 11,806-8-0. The Terakanambi Spinning Centre in Gundlupet Taluk continued to make good progress during the year under report. Eleven thousand, nine hundred and eleven square yards of khadi worth Rs. 5,297 were produced and the sales amounted to Rs. 5,635. A new khadi centre was opened by the Chitaldrug District Board at Aimangala, and the Kadur District Board have also organised a centre at Ajjampur. The District Boards of Bangalore and Tumkur have under consideration, proposals to start two centres at Sarjapur and Madhugiri respectively.

Industrial Education, Chamarajendra Technical Institute.

42. The workshop section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute was greatly affected by the general trade depression. Goods of the value of Rs. 46,458 were manufactured during the year in the Institute and the sales amounted Rs. 52,503. The profit earned was Rs. 7,000 besides a commission of Rs. 231 on the sales of commission stock. Besides this Institution, there were eight Government Industrial Schools and five Grant-in-aid institutions as compared with seven and five respectively during 1930-31.

Home Industries Classes.

43. There were ten Home Industries Classes aided by Government at Bangalore, Mysore and Chikmagalur. The services of an expert instructor in Gold Lace Embroidery were placed at their disposal during the year. The weaving classes conducted by these institutions were ordered to be supervised by the Lady Weaving Demonstrator attached to the Department.

Porcelain Factory.

44. The clay washing plant in the Porcelain Factory commenced work in November 1931. In March 1932, the Kiln was fired and the Factory commenced operation on a commercial scale. The Factory was able to supply 5,125 Pin type Insulators, 86 Strain Insulators and 2,500 Break Insulators to the Electrical Department besides supplying 8,000 bushings. Experiments are being conducted in the

manufacture of dry-pressed articles such as Ceiling Roses, Tumbler Switches, Wall-plugs and Spacing cleats.

Miscellaneous. Well-boring work.

45. As a measure of retrenchment, the services of the Special Engineer for well-boring work were terminated and all work connected with well-boring was transferred to the Industrial Engineer. The total number of drills in operation during the year was 14. Two more drills were made in the Central Industrial Workshop during the year bringing the total number of drills available for work to 16. Twenty-seven bore-holes were sunk against 28 in the year previous and the total depth bored was 3,867 feet. The total cost incurred in the excavation of such works amounted to Rs. 32,888-10-0 including the cost of casing pipes. The average depth of each bore-well was 143 feet and the cost of boring a well about Rs. 1,218. Water was supplied during the year to Arsikere and Tiptur by means of bore-hole wells.

Working of the Regulations entrusted to the Department. Weights and Measures Regulation.

46. The compulsory use of certified weights and measures was ordered to be enforced in Channapatna, Kolar, Chikballapur, Tumkur, Tiptur, Yedatore, Hassan Arsikere, Chikmagalur, Birur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Gubbi. As the available testing staff was found to be quite inadequate, proposals were submitted for the appointment of extra testers. Up to the end of June 1932, 14,356 units of weights and measures were tested and certified, and the amount of fees realised was Rs. 442. One thousand and two hundred sets of gun metal seer weights were got manufactured for sale to the public and the Central Industrial Workshop was entrusted with the manufacture of 500 sets of maund weights. Partly due to the competition of private manufacturers and partly due to the depression in trade there was a heavy fall in the sale of weights and measures, from Rs. 9,019 in 1930-31, to Rs. 4,330 during the year.

Petroleum Regulation.

47. The licenses issued during the year for the storage of non-dangerous and dangerous petroleum were 24 and 120 respectively against 30 and 168 respectively in 1930-31. No proceedings under the Regulation were instituted during the year.

Patents and Designs.

48. At the beginning of the year, three applications for patents were under consideration and 15 new applications were received during the year. Of these seven applications were accepted, nine were abandoned, and the rest were under scrutiny at the close of the year. The total number of applications for the grant of the renewal of the privilege under the Mysore Invention and Designs Regulation amounted to 13 and the renewal certificates were issued in all cases. The total amount of fees realised was Rs. 1,3 7.

Factories Regulation.

49. The total number of factories at the beginning of the year was 182, six were newly added and five were struck off the Register. Thus the total number of factories at the end of June 1932 was 183 of which 16 were Government concerns and the rest private. The number of factories inspected during the year was 78, against 93 in the preceding year. A labour disturbance of a serious nature occurred on 18th July 1931 in the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills, Ltd., Bangalore City due to differences of opinion between the labourers and the management in respect of the payment of the bonus for the half-year ending 30th June 1931. As the situation grew serious the police had to open fire. Three persons were fatally wounded and several received injuries. The disturbance was followed by a strike which lasted for 17 days and terminated on 3rd August 1931. The total number of accidents reported during the year was 104, of which three were fatal, 30 were serious and the rest were minor ones.

Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Regulation.

50. The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Regulation was brought into force from 1st September 1931. There were in all 30 Ginning Factories and six Pressing Factories. Up to the end of June 1932, the total number of bales pressed in the State was 20,573.

Workmen's Compensation Regulation.

51. There were in all 2,167 cases of injuries by accidents in respect of which a total sum of Rs. 73,712-7-11 was paid as compensation by the employers of labour under the Workmen's Compensation Regulation. One hundred and fourteen accidents were fatal and in respect of these a sum of Rs. 41,189-6-0 was distributed as compensation to the dependants of the deceased workmen as compared with Rs. 35,346-2-0 paid in respect of 58 fatal cases in the year 1930-31.

Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation.

52. The total number of steam boilers in use in the State was 236. The fees collected on account of the examination of boilers came to Rs. 3,981. There were no boiler accidents during the year under report.

(v) Trade and Commerce.

53. The quantity and value of the Rail-borne trade of the State for the year under report as compared with the previous year were as follows :—

	1930-31		1931-32	
	Quantity maunds	Value Rs.	Quantity maunds	Value Rs
Imports	113·37 lakhs	11·32 crores	112 lakhs	10·67 crores
Exports	65·78 ,,	10·13 ,,	69 ,,	8·81 ,,

54. The imports of food, drink and tobacco registered an increase in quantity and a decrease in value as compared with those of 1930-31. Among exports there was an increase both in volume and value chiefly due to a slight recovery in the prices of Arecanuts, Jaggery and manufactured tobacco. The imports of refined sugar which had suffered a fall in 1930-31, showed a further drop during the year, the decrease being 24,700 maunds. There was at the same time a noticeable improvement in the exports of Jaggery and brown Sugar as compared with last year, the increase being 1,13,000 maunds. Under raw materials and produce, there was a fall in the imports of coal. The total quantities of kerosine oil and petrol received in 1931-32 amounted to 45,53,328 gallons and 17,24,157 gallons respectively as compared with 43,18,343 gallons and 16,19,357 gallons in 1930-31. There were noticeable increases in the exports of copra and gingelly but the ground-nut exports fell from 12,68,000 maunds in 1930-31 to 7,95,000 maunds and their value declined by about 28 lakhs. The trade in raw cotton was affected by the unsettled conditions of the market. Under articles wholly manufactured, the imports of foreign piece goods registered a slight increase while there was a decrease in the imports of cotton yarn and twist from foreign countries. There was also a fall in the imports of machinery. Exports of cotton goods showed an improvement from Rs. 70·74 lakhs to Rs. 83·95 lakhs and there were also slight increases in the exports of silk goods, tanned hides, and skins. Exports of raw silk however fell from 23 lakhs to 20 lakhs of rupees and the Sericultural Industry continued to be in a depressed state owing to the competition of foreign silks.

Industrial and Commercial Investigations.

55. The revised rules issued by the Government of India for the supply of duty free salt to Industrial concerns in the State were brought into force from 1st April 1932 and there were eight concerns to which the concession had been granted. The total quantity of salt allotted to these concerns was 1,714 maunds per month. During the year under report 3,670 tons of Kerbstones valued at Rs. 1,36,750 were exported to London.

Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London.

56. Mr. C. Ranganatha Rao Sahib succeeded Mr. B. T. Kesavaiengar as Trade Commissioner on 11th September 1931.

57. The total number of purchase orders for stores and machinery required for Government Departments handled by the Trade Commissioner during the year was 177 as against 190 in the previous year. The continued slackness in the demand for luxury articles and the violent disturbances in the exchange market were responsible for a considerable decline in the sales of Sandal Oil.

(vi) Associations for Banking, Trading, etc.

Co-operative Department.

58. In spite of the unfavourable economic conditions the co-operative movement showed considerable progress during the year in many directions, notably in the increase of membership and working capital of the societies.

The following comparative statement indicates the general progress of the movement during the year under report :—

Particulars.	*1930-31.*	*1931-32.*
Number of Societies ..	2,213	2,181
Do Members ...	1,37,615	1,42,715
	Rs.	Rs.
Amount of share capital ...	48,88,682	49,75,687
Deposits from individuals ...	80,31,391	88,53,396
Do from Societies ..	4,92,496	7,21,031
Loans from Apex and Central Banks ...	27,16,368	28,57,712
Do Government ...	3,94,857	3,89,831
Reserve Funds ...	22,78,352	24,40,164
Total Working Capital ...	1,89,32,429	2,03,77,661

Loans, Interest and Collections.

59. The total amount of loans issued to individual members during the year was Rs. 1,02,16,535 as compared with Rs. 1,18,56,997 during 1930-31. Out of this amount, a sum of Rs. 27,15,463 (26·4 per cent) was given for productive purposes such as cultivation, land improvement, etc., Rs. 15,64,725 (15·2 per cent for redemption of prior debts, Rs. 30,85,618 (30·0 per cent) for maintenance charges, purchase of clothing, provisions, etc., Rs. 7,18,960 (7 per cent) for repair, purchase and construction of houses and Rs. 21,80,769 (21·4 per cent) for non-productive purposes. A sum of Rs. 1,37,01,581 fell due under loans of which a sum of Rs. 96,83,154 was recovered during the year. The total amount of loans outstanding against the members of all Co-operative Institutions at the end of the year was Rs. 1,38,58,875. Loans overdue amounted to 29 per cent of the total outstandings, and to 29·3 per cent of the total demand for the year. The rate of interest on deposits ranged from $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and the average interest charged on loans issued by co-operative institutions varied from $8\frac{1}{3}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The interest charged on amounts at default was generally not more than 12 per cent. The deposits held at the end of the year amounting to Rs. 95,74,427 give an average of 67·9 rupees per member.

Central Banks.

60. The number of individual members in the Mysore Provincial Co-operative Apex Bank fell from 295 on 30th June 1931 to 280 on 30th June 1932, while that of society members increased from 922 to 954. The paid up share capital of the institution rose from Rs. 2,09,558 to Rs. 2,16,281. A sum of Rs. 35,12,697 was held as deposits in the Bank as compared with Rs. 29,13,695 at the end of the previous year. The loans disbursed by the Bank to the affiliated societies amounted to Rs. 1,75,371 againt Rs. 7,71,091 in the year previous. The loans outstanding against the affiliated societies on the last day of the year totalled Rs. 26,21,395. Out of the loan amount of Rs. 7,46,417 which fell due during the year, a sum of Rs. 98,622 only was recovered. The large arrears outstanding during the year are due to the economic depression. The percentage of loans overdue to the demand was 86·7. The bank had at the end of the year a reserve fund of Rs. 1,18,765 against Rs. 1,03,029 at the end of the previous year.

61. The Bangalore Central Co-operative Bank had a membership of 58 societies and 850 individuals on 30th June 1932 as compared with 60 societies and 868 individuals on 30th June 1931. Two societies discharged their liabilities in full to the Bank and got themselves disaffiliated. The amount of loans due to the Bank at the end of the year from the affiliated societies was Rs. 1,69,224 towards principal. The paid up share capital of the institution fell from Rs. 2,94,497 to Rs. 2,84,584 on 30th June 1932. The Bank held deposits amounting to Rs. 13,98,286 as compared with Rs. 11,63,771 at the end of the previous year and it had a reserve fund of Rs. 1,83,547 at the close of the year. The demand for the year due on loans, was Rs. 7,40,631 of which a sum of Rs. 2,06,281 only was recovered. The amount overdue from individual members works out at 67·4 per cent of the demand.

Primary Societies— (a) Agricultural.

62. The number of Agricultural Societies decreased from 1,777 to 1,744 due to the winding up of societies which were in a bad way and the cautious policy adopted in the registration of fresh societies. But in spite of the reduction in number their membership rose from 70,105 to 71,790, and their working capital from Rs. 50,38,727 to Rs. 53,08,547. Of the 1,744 societies, 1,623 were credit institutions, 48 were agricultural supply societies, 55 were grain banks and the rest

sale societies dealing in cotton, cardamom and areca. The credit societies (1,623) had a membership of 68,073 and a working capital of Rs. 52,00,055. The loans issued and recovered by them amounted to Rs. 11,16,334 and Rs. 11,05,649 respectively and the value of goods sold was Rs. 1,07,557.

Supply Societies.

63. The 48 supply societies referred to above had a membership of 1,147 and a working capital of Rs. 76,043. They sold goods to the extent of Rs. 12,104. Besides these, 265 credit societies undertook the supply of agricultural materials and sold seeds, manures, and implements of the value of Rs. 21,668.

Sale Societies.

64. The two cardamom societies at Achanahalli and Mudgere had a membership of 169 and 144 respectively with a working capital of Rs. 63,986 and Rs. 53,903 respectively. The Achanahalli society collected 520 maunds of cardamom of which 440 maunds were sold locally for a sum of Rs. 19,600. Seventy-three maunds were consigned to Bombay as an experimental measure, but this transaction was not as profitable as was anticipated due to the rapidly fluctuating market. The sales of the Mudgere society were less than Rs. 3,000. The one Areca sale society at Sringeri in Kadur District had a membership of only 14 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 572. The working of the society was not satisfactory.

(b) Non-agricultural Societies.

65. There were 423 non-agricultural societies at the close of the year with a membership of 67,757 and a total working capital of Rs. 87,47,671. They had a paid up share capital of Rs. 30,32,059 and held deposits to the extent of Rs. 38,05,974. Their reserve fund amounted to Rs. 12,03,693. Leaving aside the Weavers', Sericultural and Artisans' Societies, the bulk of these societies are very strong in respect of their finances and their management sound and efficient. Of the 423 non-agricultural societies, 259 were credit societies. They had a membership of 51,333, a total working capital of Rs. 72,18,642 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 25,11,283. They held deposits to the extent of Rs. 31,78,728 and had a reserve fund of Rs. 9,67,790. They issued loans to the extent of Rs. 78,32,691 to their members during the year, the loans outstanding at the close of the year being Rs. 63,52,274 of which Rs. 15,21,267 were overdue.

Stores Societies.

66. There were 81 Co-operative Stores Societies in the State with a membership of 13,485 and a total working capital of Rs. 13,53,279. They purchased provisions and clothing to the extent of Rs. 10,12,863 and effected sales amounting to Rs. 10,96,882 during the year.

Industrial Co-operation.

67. The number of Sericultural Societies was the same as in the year previous, namely 22. They had a membership of 403 and a total working capital of Rs. 4,062. They supplied 4,59,539 disease-free layings to their members during the year. The Sandalwood Carvers' Societies at Sagar and Sorab manufactured and purchased Sandalwood articles of the total value of Rs. 6,060 and effected sales amounting to Rs. 4,888. The Cartmakers' Society at Hunsur had a membership of 76 and a share capital of Rs. 3,236. It transacted business to the extent of Rs. 3,236 during the year. The Bangalore City Ukkadapalya Adi Jambava Society, opened an industrial section for the benefit of its cobbler members and secured and executed an order for sandals from the Stores Purchase Committee. The Bangalore City Gota Manufacturers' Society, organised during the latter part of the year, deserves special mention. It enrolled 192 members and collected a share capital of Rs. 7,487. Its chief object is to supply lametta to its members who are "Nakki" weavers and obtain finished articles (Gota) from them giving them wages for the work done. It purchased Rs. 12,026 worth lametta and sold finished products of the value of Rs. 6,958 during the four months of its working. There were 71 weavers' societies with a membership of 2,590 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 72,523. The reserve fund built up by them amounted to Rs. 50,370. Their total turnover during the year was Rs. 7,42,890.

House Building Societies.

68. There were 34 societies for the grant of loans for the construction and improvement of houses. These societies had a membership of 3,517 and a working capital of Rs. 6,00,206 and issued loans to the extent of Rs. 1,15,218. Besides the loans granted by these societies, the ordinary credit institutions financed house construction to the extent of Rs. 6,03,742.

Depressed Classes Societies.

69. There were 262 Depressed Class societies at the end of the year. They had a membership of 6,378 against 6,221 at the end of the previous year, while their paid up share capital amounted to Rs. 48,176 as compared with Rs. 42,318 at the end of

the previous year. The deposits held by them totalled Rs. 2,976 as against Rs. 2,862 at the close of the preceding year. The total amount of Government loans outstanding against the Adikarnataka Societies on 30th June 1932 was Rs. 44,680. The Gottigere Adikarnataka Co-operative Colony Society continued to show fairly satisfactory progress during the year.

Co-operation in Malnad.

70. There were 386 societies in the Malnad parts at the end of the year with a membership of 19,162 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 6,68,230. The deposits held by them amounted to Rs. 3,32,698 and the reserve funds to Rs. 3,26,272. There were 20 pure Stores Societies in the Malnad in addition to which some credit societies also did stores work. The total value of the articles sold in these institutions was Rs. 42,672.

Land Mortgage Bank.

71. At the end of the year under report the Land Mortgage Bank had a total membership of 517 as compared with 521 at the end of last year. The fall in the membership is due to the transfer of individual shares held by members to the Land Mortgage Societies of the areas in which they are residing and also to the death of two members. The paid up share capital of the bank amounted to Rs. 41,467 on 30th June 1932. The debenture capital raised by it was Rs. 1,32,700 excluding the contribution by Government of Rs. 1,00,000. The working expenses of the Bank up to the end of June 1932 amounted to Rs. 11,301 and this expenditure was met in its entirety by Government. During the year, the Bank sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs. 1,62,705 in 98 cases of which Rs. 1,29,800 were actually disbursed and the balance was pending payment on account of non-completion of the documents before the close of the year.

Land Mortgage Societies.

72. There were 15 Land Mortgage Societies at the end of the year and all of these have become affiliated to the Land Mortgage Bank at Bangalore. These societies had on 30th June 1932 a total membership of 962 and a paid up share capital of Rs. 27,915. They received 543 applications for loans from their members, of which 127 were investigated and forwarded to the bank for sanction. Out of these in 68 cases, loans aggregating Rs. 77,925 were sanctioned by the Bank. In 44 cases loans aggregating Rs. 44,550 were issued by the Bank to the Societies of which Rs. 39,000 were disbursed to the members before the close of the year.

Litigation.

73. The total number of suits for disposal was 4,216 of which 2,850 suits were disposed of during the year leaving 1,366 suits pending at the close of the year. Six hundred and fourteen suits were entertained during the year without the necessary court fee stamps for want of sufficient cash balance in the concerned plaintiff societies. The value of these stamps will however be recovered as a first charge in the course of the execution of the decrees. The stamp revenue realised by Government on account of suits pertaining to co-operative societies amounted to Rs. 14,150-9-0 as compared with Rs. 9,447-6-0 in the year previous. A sum of Rs. 1,486 was also realised towards the arrears due on suits previously entertained, without the necessary court fee stamps. There were in all 7,151 decrees for execution during the year, of which 2,668 were executed leaving a balance of 4,483 decrees pending at the close of the year.

Audit and Inspection.

74. During the year 92 societies got their accounts audited by certified auditors and 142 societies by experienced local auditors. The accounts of 1,632 societies were fully audited by the Inspectors of the Department. The higher officers of the department inspected 744 societies exclusive of 86 societies inspected by the Registrar.

Finance.

75. The total cost incurred in administering the department amounted to Rs. 1,39,760 as compared with Rs. 1,65,843 in 1930-31. The societies themselves spent Rs. 1,73,030 out of their profits, for their management against Rs. 1,57,839 in 1930-31.

Miscellaneous.

76. The Scheme of Honorary Organisers of Co-operative Societies has been temporarily suspended as a measure of economy. There were 16 Honorary Supervisors of Co-operative Societies working at the end of the year. The Eighteenth Mysore Co-operative Conference was held at Mysore under the auspices of the Co-operative Propagandists' Institute. It was opened by the Officiating Dewan who presented co-operative shields to the successful societies. The Mysore City Co-operative Society, Ltd., and the Sira Co-operative Society celebrated their Silver Jubilee during the year. The Sira Co-operative Society donated a sum of Rs. 2,000

for the construction of a Free Reading Room in commemoration of its Silver Jubilee and the Closepet Sri Ramanidhi Co-operative Society donated a sum of Rs. 570 to the water-supply scheme of the place. The Hassan Town Co-operative Society gave a sum of Rs. 500 to the Local High School Education Fund. The Malalur Co-operative Society has undertaken free distribution of quinine in the village out of the "common good" fund. The Infantry Co-operative Society at Tumkur gave a sum of Rs. 425 to the Ashaktha Poshaka Sabha, Bangalore. The Lalithadripur Co-operative Society provided, at its own cost, a separate bathing place for Adikarnatakas and with a view to encourage them to give up the drink habit, the society has arranged to give prizes during the year to those who have given up drink.

The cost of the Department was considerably reduced on account of the retrenchment of the posts of two Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies, the Assistant Inspectors of Depressed Classes Societies and the Agricultural Inspector for developing Agricultural Co-operation and also on account of reduction in the grants under Travelling Allowances, etc.

The question of amending the Mysore Co-operative Societies' Regulation and framing suitable rules in certain respects is under consideration.

Joint-Stock Companies.

77. There were at the beginning of the year 121 Joint-Stock Companies (101 public and 20 private) limited by shares and 5 new companies (3 public and 2 private) were registered during the year. One company went into voluntary liquidation and the names of 7 companies were struck off the register leaving 118 companies (96 public and 22 private) working at the close of the year. Of these 49 were for banking, loans and insurance, 5 for transit and transport, 41 for trade and manufacture (including 6 for printing and publishing) 6 were mills and presses, 8 for mining and quarrying, 2 for estate, land and building, 1 for sugar manufacture, 4 for entertainments and the remaining 2 fell under other heads. The aggregate authorised, subscribed and paid up capitals of these companies amounted to Rs. 5,65,98,625, 1,63,18,550, and 1,45,70,451 respectively, against Rs. 5,63,60,100, Rs. 1,67,51,350 and Rs. 1,48,36,470 during last year.

Twenty-three companies increased their capital during the year while 15 companies reduced their capital. No new companies limited by guarantee having been registered during the year the number of such companies at the end of the year remained the same as at the close of last year, namely 21. There were 33 auditors of whom 12 held permanent certificates. Twelve institutions were registered in the State during the year under the Societies' Registration Regulation making a total of 206 societies at work on 31st March 1932.

During the year the fee prescribed for the registration of a society under the Societies' Registration Regulation and that prescribed for registering a document under Section 277 of the Mysore Companies' Regulation were raised from Rs. 10 and Rs. 3 to Rs. 20 and Rs. 5, respectively.

Agricultural Banks.

78. The two working Agricultural Banks in the State, *viz.*, the Palahalli and Hongenahalli Banks in the Seringapatam and Malur Taluks, respectively, had a membership of 19 and 58 respectively on 30th June 1932. The membership of the Palahalli Bank has remained stationary while that of the Hongenahalli Bank increased by seven as compared with the membership on 30th June 1931. During the year under report, the Palahalli Bank issued no loans, but effected recoveries to the extent of Rs. 480-2-5 and Rs. 86-0-3 towards principal and interest, respectively. The Hongenahalli Bank issued a loan of Rs. 220 and recovered Rs. 265 towards principal and Rs. 51-5-6 towards interest. The poor collection made by the Banks during the year is stated to be due to the adverse seasonal conditions.

Out of the four defunct Agricultural Banks against which Government loans were outstanding on 1st July 1931, a sum of Rs. 2,286 towards principal and Rs. 91-4-9 towards interest due by the Subbenhalli Agricultural Bank was ordered to be written off as irrecoverable. No recovery was made during the year from the other three Agricultural Banks against which a sum of Rs. 9,643 was outstanding as principal and Rs. 1,806-0-11 as interest on 30th June 1932.

(vii) Transfers of Land.

79. There were 5,302 transfers of land by order of Courts, Civil and Revenue, involving an extent of 31,980 acres as against 8,213 transfers involving 35,934 acres in the previous year. Transfers by private contracts and gifts numbered 6,337 involving 41,601 acres, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 5,771 and 51,523, respectively.

(viii) Condition of the People.

80. The seasonal conditions and the out-turn of crops were generally satisfactory throughout the State except in parts of Kolar, Mysore and Tumkur Districts. Both skilled and unskilled labour found adequate employment, wages remaining however almost stationary. The low prices that prevailed during the year, the general trade depression and the contraction of credit affected the agricultural population prejudicially. As a result of the low prices of agricultural produce and other factors, the demand for land was naturally less, and the prices of land and cattle went down causing great difficulty to the agriculturists in meeting their monetary obligations. Towards the latter part of the year there was a distinct tendency for a rise in the prices of commercial and industrial crops like Areca, Coffee, Cardamon, Pepper, Cotton, Groundnut, Cocoanut and Copra. The revival of Jatras gave an opportunity to the raiyats to find a ready market for their produce. Public health was satisfactory during the year under report though Plague prevailed in certain parts of the State as also Small-pox, Cholera and Malaria in some parts. Rinderpest, Anthrax, Blackquarter and other infectious diseases prevailed in almost all the districts which affected the material prosperity of the people to some extent. There were 515 accidental fires during the year resulting in a loss of 19 human lives and 274 head of cattle, the value of the property and cattle distroyed being estimated at Rs. 1,57,436-7-0 as against Rs. 2,09,719-12-6 in the year previous. The largest number of fires occurred in Shimoga District.

(ix) Forest.

Area and classification.

81. The total area of forest lands under the control of the Forest Department at the close of the year was 4,174·34 square miles as detailed below :—

	Square miles.
(*a*) State Forests	3410·55
(*b*) Reserved lands	370·52
(*c*) Minor Forests	300·30
(*d*) Village Forests	92·97
Total ...	4174·34

Settlement, Demarcation and Survey.

82. Eight blocks with an area of 5·72 square miles were notified under Section 17 of the Forest Regulation during the year. Thirty miles of permanent lines were cut and 5,138 miles 2 furlongs of existing lines were repaired. The field work in connection with the revision of the Working Plans of Chamrajnagar Forest was completed and the statistics are being compiled.

Communications and buildings.

83. A sum of Rs. 856 was spent on new roads and the expenditure on repairs to the existing roads amounted to Rs. 17,687. The expenditure incurred on new buildings during the year came to Rs. 2,463 and that on repairs and improvements to the existing buildings was Rs. 5,885. An expenditure of Rs. 9,042 was incurred on miscellaneous works such as sinking new wells, deepening old wells, restoring tanks and kattes to improve the existing water facilities in or round about the forests.

Protection.

84. There was no change in the system of fire protection. The annual coupes and the areas where cultural operations were carried out were specially protected. The area attempted to be protected from fire during 1931-32 was 3,184·98 square miles of which 3,165·71 (or 99 per cent) square miles were successfully protected.

The cutting of climbers affecting the growth of trees was attended to at the time of enumeration and marking of trees in annual coupes and the number of climbers so cut in all the forests of the State was 1,97,463. The scheme of reclaiming areas overgrown with prickly-pear by the introduction of cochineal insects having proved successful in Kamasandra forests and some plantations of the Kolar District, it is being tried in the forests of Bangalore District.

Forest offences.

85. The total number of forest offences to be dealt with including the pendency of the previous year, was 1,575. Of these, 1,386 cases involving 2,122 persons were disposed of during the year leaving 189 cases pending at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 14,476 was recovered in the shape of composition fees. There were 443 cases of injury to sandal trees of which 116 were disposed of, the amount of damages recovered being Rs. 1,599. The special staff employed in the prevention and detection of sandalwood smuggling on the Western and Eastern Frontiers detected three cases in Kadur Section and five cases in Shimoga Section.

Grazing.

86. Cattle were, as usual, allowed to graze in all the forests on payment of lumpsum grazing fees or individual licenses excepting in the exploited coupes, plantations and areas under regeneration. Two lakhs eighty-four thousand five hundred and thirty-five head of cattle were admitted for grazing during the year as against 4,93,739 in the previous year.

Sylviculture.

87. The regeneration of sandal was good all over the State during the year. The natural regeneration of all the principal species such as Honne, Beete, and Mathi was reported to be satisfactory in the Mysore District but that of Teak was not so. In the Shimoga District, the regeneration of Teak, Honne, Beete, and Ghat species such as Nagasampige, Kiralbhogi, Devagarige, Balagi, Dhama and Chikkani was reported to be satisfactory and in the Bhadravathi, the seeding of Teak, Beete, Mathi, Honne and Jambe was profuse and the reproduction quite satisfactory. Five hundred and seventy-three acres of Teak plantations were opened during the year bringing the total area of Teak plantations under the management of the department to 8,336 acres. Tephrosia Candida seeds have been sown in furrows in the planted areas to keep down the weed growth. Twenty acres were planted in Ghat forests with Kiralbhogi, Ebony, Eucalyptus, Cashew nut and Cinchona. Two acres were planted up with cardamom in Hassan District, two acres with Lavancha in Talkad Sand Dunes, and ten acres with Rhodes grass in Kolar. One thousand four hundred and ninety-seven acres were planted with economic and fuel species of plants in the maidan portions of the State. In addition to these planting operations, extensive sowings of teak and other species were conducted in specially prepared patches in the exploited coupes and in selected areas. Cashew nut seeds have been sown in the plantations of Bangalore District.

Sandal dibbling operations were carried out over an area of 52,712 acres against 62,637 acres in 1930-31.

Nurseries.

88. Small nurseries of indigenous species were raised and maintained by all the beat guards in the maidan districts. Extensive nurseries of teak and other useful species were formed in all the Forest Divisions and attention was paid during the year to the raising of fruit and other economic as well as ornamental plants. Eight thousand nine hundred and fifty plants were supplied from the nurseries in charge of the department to Village Panchayets and the Public Works Department.

Afforestation.

89. The work of afforestation was continued on the Chamundi Hill, Gopalaswami Hills, the Bababudans, Nandi Hills and Bannerghatta and in the gardens attached to the forest lodges. On the Chamundi Hill, 3,000 two-year old plants were planted and 9,500 failures of the previous year were replaced. On the Gopalaswami Hill, 4,097 plants of Acacia decurrens, Frenela, Eucalyptus and Chirpine were put out during the year. Chirpine has taken kindly to the locality. In the Bababudans, 3,500 plants were put out during the year in an area of ten acres which was added on to the previous year's plantations. In the Nandi Hill plants of wattle put out last year have come out well. The swampy ground in the midst of Bannerghatta garden was drained and Eucalyptus robusta was planted on the mounds of the trenches.

At the request of the Research Institute, Dehra Dun, the State joined the All-India investigation into the germination and growth of Teak from seed obtained from various parts of India, and conducted experiments. The results

obtained went to show that Nilamber seed had the best germinating percentage while North Burma teak plants showed great vigour in growth. Sandal seed germination tests were also conducted by the Sandal Spike Officer.

Exploitation. (1) Timber.

90. The quantities of timber cut in the forests, brought to Depots and sold during the year were 4,58,208 cubic feet, 4,62,233 cubic feet and 5,82,558 cubic feet respectively. The value of materials sold was Rs. 7,80,122 and the cost incurred was Rs. 4,60,443.

(2) Sandal.

The quantity of rough Sandalwood collected during the year was 1914 tons and including the previous year's balance of 3,993 tons the total quantity of rough wood was 5,907 tons. One thousand five hundred and sixty-nine tons of good wood were prepared during the year and the total quantity of such wood in the year was 21,242 tons including the quantity on hand. Of this, 1,093 tons were supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory, Mysore. The revenue realised from the retail sales of Sandalwood in the several koties of the State was Rs. 27,977. The net receipts from the sale of Sandal Oil treated as Forest revenue were Rs. 11,05,030 as against Rs. 16,77,908 during the preceding year.

Supply of timber, fuel, etc.

91. One lakh thirty-four thousand and thirty-two cubic feet of timber was supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields during the year. The quantities of fuel supplied to the Sandal Oil Factory, the Serum Institute, Bangalore, Sri Krishnarajendra Water Works, Shimoga and the Mysore Iron Works were 2,645 tons, eight tons, 290 tons and 65,234 tons respectively. Eighteen thousand eight hundred and forty sleepers were supplied to the Mysore Railways and 1,453 poles to the Electrical Department.

Sandal valuation survey.

92. The survey operations were confined during the year to Arkalgud Taluk in Hassan District. The number of sandal trees enumerated was 73,825. The sandal valuation survey staff submitted reservation proposals in respect of seven blocks, detected three sandal damage cases, and attended to detailed enumeration of sandal trees in a strip of one mile beyond the limits of the spiked area in Konanur Hobli. The total cost of the survey including the establishment charges amounted to Rs. 3,216.

Settlement of Mahratta Kunbis, etc.

93. There were at the close of the year 306 Mahratta Kunbi families, spread over 27 colonies comprising 396 male and 351 female adults, 383 male and 342 female children. The total area of wet lands brought under cultivation by the kunbis was 971 acres and seven Guntas assessed at Rs. 2,026. All amenities such as Schools, Medical aid and Co-operative Society have been given to the settlers who are quite happy under the supervision of the Departmental Agency.

Elephants.

94. There were 53 elephants belonging to the department at the close of the year including 20 elephants transferred during the year from the Palace to the control of the department. The elephants dragged during the year 2,77,966 cubic feet of timber and 2,839 Balgi poles.

Saw Mills.

95. The Saw Mill at Shimoga worked for 226 days during the year and the quantity of timber sawn was 72,504 cubic feet. The revenue realised during the year was Rs. 5,144 as against Rs. 880 in the preceding year.

The Saw Mill at Kalkere did not work during the year owing to frequent breakages of the spokes of the crank shaft pulley and arrangements were made to set right the mill.

Lac cultivation.

96. There were 53 areas on crop at the close of the year and the total quantity of crude lac collected was 1,137 maunds. A revenue of Rs. 4,448 was realised during the year by the sale of the different lac products.

Finance.

97. The total demand for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 30,24,008-1-4. Of this, a sum of Rs. 24,31,290-2-10 was actually realised and a sum of Rs. 15,989-3-5 was written off leaving a balance of Rs. 5,76,728-11-1 at the close of the year. The total expenditure of the Department under Conservancy and Works including that of the creosote plant amounted to Rs. 6,41,500 as against Rs. 10,23,531 (actuals) in the previous year.

General.

98. Owing to the general financial stringency, retrenchments were effected in the department resulting in a saving of Rs. 20,454. During the year two first grade Rangers were deputed at Government cost to the United States of America for

higher studies in Forestry. One probationary Ranger proceeded at his own cost to Germany for the same purpose. Thimbles made of Nandi, Yettiga, Halay, Teak and Maddi woods were found on test during the year to be suitable for the manufacture of insulator pins.

(x) Geology.

Leases and Licenses.

99. The number of leases, licenses and certificates of approval in force during 1931-32 as compared with those in the previous year are noted below :—

Particulars	*1930-31*	*1931-32*
Mining leases	42	40
Prospecting Licenses	9	9
Collecting Licenses	3	6
Exploring Licenses	...	...
Approval Certificates	13	14
Total	67	69

The total area under mining leases and prospecting licenses was 26,311 acres as against 27,890 acres in the preceding year. The rents and cesses recovered in respect of mining and prospecting blocks amounted to Rs. 16,866 against 17,073 in 1930-31.

Work by Departmental Agency.

100. The depression in the mineral market for chromite having continued throughout the year, the further mining of ore was stopped altogether at Byrapur and only dead work consisting of setting back of the sides of the workings, cutting inclines, benches, steps and collection of pebbles was continued to be carried on and the total quantity of such work was about 80,822 cubic feet. The total output of the ore at Byrapur during the year was 1,001 tons as against 180 tons in 1930-31.

As there was a large stock of ore on hand awaiting sale in the Tallur Mine and as it was found difficult to de-water the mine without an additional pump, deep mining operations on the mine were suspended in March 1932, and the electric pump and motor with all the accessories were hauled up from the mine. Collection of surface pebbles at Tallur, Gorur, Nachanahalli was continued throughout the year. A pebble ore bed was located at about 1½ miles north west of Dodadahalli and pebbles were collected. The total output of chromite during the year was 901 tons of which only 30 tons were reef ore and the rest pebbles. No sale of this ore was effected during the year. There was no mining of magnesite during the year and there was a small sale of only ten tons in June 1932. The mining of graphite at Ganacharpur in Bowringpet was carried off and on during the year and 77·13 tons were supplied to the Iron Works. The total output of iron ore during the calendar year for the Mysore Iron Works was 15,782 tons and the production of pig iron was 15,145 tons.

Geological and Mineral Survey.

101. The following areas comprising about 264 square miles were carefully examined and mapped during the year in connection with the revision of the Geological map of the State.

(*i*) An area of about 25 square miles to the south east of Channapatna was geologically mapped and examined to study the mode of occurrence and origin of Cordierite Sillimanite Gneisses.

(*ii*) Near Dodkenya in the Mysore District the ultra basic rocks with their associated pyroxene granulities were studied in an area of about 20 square miles.

(*iii*) The granitic area for about 15 square miles to the east of Huliyurdurga was surveyed and the boundaries between the Closepet granites and the peninsular gneisses were demarcated.

(*iv*) The ferruginous quartzites and their associated rocks over an area of about 14 square miles near Kunigal were studied to determine the mode of the origin of the former.

(*v*) An extent of about 178 square miles comprising chiefly of the schist belts lying between Krishnarajpete and its neighbourhood and Kunigal and other areas near Seringapatam and Closepet were geologically surveyed.

(*vi*) An area of about 12 square miles near Koppa was examined and mapped.

With a view to find out a suitable deposit of pegmatite carrying good potash felspar to serve the needs of the Government Porcelain Factory, a detailed survey of the area between Bangalore, Chikbanavar and Yelahanka covering an area of about 20 square miles was carried out and a large pegmatite carrying very good coarse crystals of potash felspar was located near the waste weir of the Settihalli tank near Chikbanavar Railway Station. Felspar deposits near Vadesamudra in Seringapatam Taluk, Kabbur in Hole-Narsipur Taluk, Haleyur in Yedatore Taluk, Mavinahalli in Mysore Taluk and in some other places were examined to find out their nature, extent and quality. A plan of Karethimmanahalli quarry near Bangalore showing the pegmatite veins reserved for Government was prepared and boundaries of these veins were marked out in the quarry.

An area of about 12 square miles near Hampapur in Mysore District was examined for Galena and other Sulphide ores.

102. The foundations of the proposed dam of the Bhadra Reservoir and its waste weir were examined and a report was furnished.

Economic investigation.

103. Experiments on the manufacture of Ferro-chrome were stopped during the year and further experiments were ordered to be conducted at Bhadravati by using the 3 phase Heroult ½ ton furnance, but as the furnance was declared to be unsuited for the manufacture of ferro-alloys, further experiments were altogether stopped temporarily and the ferro-chrome assistant was kept engaged in the production of steel in another Electric furnace (Hoskine) at Bhadravati.

Finance.

104. The actual departmental expenditure during the year was 53,916-0-0 while the total receipts amounted to Rs. 76,816-8-0.

General.

105. At the Indian Science Congress held in Bangalore in January 1932, ten papers relating to Geology and allied subjects were read by the officers of the Department.

(xi) Mines and Explosives.

Gold Mining.

106. Mining operations were in progress on five blocks, *viz.*, Mysore, Champion Reefs, Ooregaum, Nundydroog and Balaghat, as in the previous year. The nominal and paid up capitals of the five Gold Mining Companies were the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, £1,717,000-0-0 and £1,667,737-0-0 respectively. The quantity of fine gold produced during the year 1931 was 330,434·024 ounces against 329,133·876 ounces in the year 1930, showing an increase of 1,300·148 ounces. The quantity of fine silver produced was 22,604·850 ounces which was an increase of 4,760·862 ounces over that of 1930. The total value of fine gold and silver produced during the year amounted to £1,560,739-10-4 against £1,396,145-14-4 (revised) during 1930, showing an increase of £164,593-16-0. The total amount paid in dividends during the year was £ 219,010-16-0 against £ 179,000 during 1930 showing an increase of £40,010-16-0. The total dividends paid during the year came to 13·13 per cent of the paid up capital of all the five companies, the corresponding figures for 1930 being 11·82 per cent (revised). The royalty payable to Government on the gold and silver produced and on the dividends paid aggregated £83,094-0-4 against £74,060-6-11 (revised) in 1930 showing an increase of £9,033-13-5. Inclusive of the previous year's balance of Rs. 3,57,289-3-0 the total demand for the year under royalty on gold amounted to Rs. 14,41,934-4-0 against Rs. 12,71,617-4-0 in the previous year. The collections during the year came to Rs. 11,05,506-5-0 leaving a balance of Rs. 3,36,427-15-0 at the close of the year (31st December 1931). The total quantity of fine gold produced from the commencement of the mining operations from 1882 up to the end of the year 1931, was 16,922,587·883 ounces of the total value of £73,286,802-10-3 and the dividends paid during this period amounted to £22,520,274-4-8.

107. The following statement gives the output and other particulars relating to the important minerals other than gold produced in the State during the year:— Other important minerals.

Name of mineral	Number of mining leases or prospecting licenses current	Output	Quantity removed from block	Royalty payable
		Tons.	Tons.	Rs. a. p.
Manganese ..	7 Mining Leases, 3 Prospecting Licenses.	527·25	5,092·55	2,273 3 4
Chromite ...	10 Mining Leases ..	4000·45	7,017·55	6,442 11 7
		34·25 (concentrate)		
Magnesite ..	3 Mining Leases ..	335	1,486	1,760 0 0 (dead rent)
Kaolin ..	2 Mining Leases 2 Prospecting Licenses.	2242·45	2,242·45	1,813 13 0
		28	28	28 0 0
Soap Stone ...	4 Collecting Licenses.	100	100	175 0 0

108. The total demand under mining revenue other than royalty on gold for the year 1931-32, was Rs. 76,816-8-0 and the collections amounted to Rs. 76,627-3-7. Mining Revenue.

109. The number of persons employed in the Mining Industry in 1931 was 19,109 against 18,925 in the year 1930 showing an increase of 184. Out of this number, 18,388 persons were employed in Gold Mining, 92 on Manganese, 294 on chromium, 145 on iron ore, 130 on lime-stone, 25 on magnesite, 15 on kaolin, and 20 on soap stone. Of the persons employed on gold mining, 341 were Europeans, 400 Anglo-Indians, and 17,647 Indians. Nine thousand nine hundred and fifty-four persons were employed below ground, and 8,434 on surface. Of the latter 1,089 were women, and 446 were children under 12 years of age. The working hours under ground and on the surface remained the same as in the previous year, namely, eight hours for underground work, and ten hours for surface work with an interval of one hour for the midday meal. The average wages paid per month to European and Indian employees came to £ 47·28 and Rs. 32·64 respectively during 1931 against £ 44·88 and Rs. 32·27 respectively during 1930. Mining labour.

110. The total number of accidents reported during the year 1931 was 200 against 186 in 1930. Of these accidents, 35 were fatal, 160 were serious, and five were non-mining. The total number of fatal and serious accidents was therefore 195 which works out at the rate of 10·20 per thousand persons employed, the corresponding figure for the year 1930 being 9·72. Enquiries were instituted into all the 195 accidents reported. Of the above accidents, 22 or 11·28 per cent were due to negligence, 10 or 5·13 per cent were due to recklessness, and 163 or 83·59 per cent were classed as unavoidable. The corresponding figures for 1930 were 14 or 7·61 per cent, 12 or 6·52 per cent and 158 or 85·87 per cent. In the 35 fatal accidents, 131 persons were either killed or died from the result of injuries received, giving a mortality of 6·85 per 1,000 persons employed, against 2·12 per thousand persons employed in the year 1930. There were 12 individual accidents involving 2 or more fatalities and in these 108 persons lost their lives. Classified according to causes, 15 accidents due to rock burst accounted for the death of 59 persons, (against 10 accidents and 18 deaths in the year 1930), one accident due to explosives accounted for the death of one person (against three accidents and five deaths in the year 1930), falling away in shafts, winzes, and stopes from various causes accounted for 12 fatalities in 12 separate accidents, (against five accidents, and five deaths in the preceding year) and the remaining accidents were due to other causes. There were also 14 non-casualty accidents reported under the mining rules. Accidents.

There were 37 prosecutions during the year in connection with theft and illegal possession of mining materials involving 44 persons of whom 40 were convicted. Fifteen prosecutions were also launched for breach of the Mining Regulation. Four persons were prosecuted for breaches of the Mining Regulations and rules resulting in accidents during the year and all of them were convicted.

Explosives.

111. During the year, nine licenses (against the same number granted in 1930) were granted by Government for the possession of specified explosives other than fulminates in and sale from a magazine and the District Magistrates issued 694 licenses, (against 738 in 1930) for the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives making in all 703 licenses against 747 during 1930. All the main and subsidiary magazines included in the licenses granted by Government for the possession of specified explosives in bulk, both on the Kolar Gold Field, and outside and all the daily supply magazines at important shaft-heads were inspected in detail by the officers of the department and the lightning conductors attached to them tested. The magazines were in good order and their up-keep and supervision were well attended to. The physical condition of all explosives in the different magazines was found to be good. The total number of inspections of premises containing explosives during the year by the magisterial and police officers was 651, compared with 529 in the year previous showing an increase of 122 inspections. During the year 1931, there were in all 65 accidents due to explosives resulting in the death of 15 persons, and serious and minor injuries to 79 others against 58, 14, and 76 respectively in the preceding year. Of the 65 accidents, nine occurred on the Kolar Gold Fields, resulting in the death of one person and serious injuries to 12 others. Drilling into or intersecting sockets was the cause of the accidents on the mines. Necessary action was taken against the person or persons responsible in each case.

(xii) Public Works.

Grant and outlay.

112. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 65,96,424 against which an outlay of Rs. 65,33,385 was incurred. In addition to this, an expenditure of Rs. 4,05,484 was incurred from contributions and other sources. The total expenditure of the Department during the year thus amounted to Rs. 69,38,869. The aggregate modified grant under State Funds stood at Rs. 45,07,305 against which there was an outlay of Rs. 42,23,197. The grant under Irrigation Cess Fund was Rs. 3,32,622 and the expenditure Rs. 3,19,420. The grant under District Funds was Rs. 5,62,790 against which an expenditure of Rs. 8,46,951 was incurred.

State Funds. Irrigation Works charged to Revenue.

113. A sum of Rs. 7,26,687 was spent on Irrigation Works charged to revenue and was distributed as follows:—Rs. 4,92,562 on tanks, Rs. 1,08,573 on channels and Rs. 1,25,552 on the restoration of minor tanks.

The following were the important works in progress during the year:—

Tanks.—

(i) Restoring Hiduva tank and Chikyagati tank in Nagamangala Taluk the outlay on these during the year being Rs. 12,842 and 16,781, respectively.

(ii) Constructing a new tank at Nidasala, Kunigal Taluk and the Dalvoy tank, in Chiknayakanhalli Taluk.—The bunds in the river gap portions of the above two tanks were raised sufficiently high to adopt the high level flood gaps by the side of the weirs for the next monsoon. The total outlay on these during the year came to Rs. 30,716 and Rs. 29,007, respectively.

(iii) Constructing a new tank at Thumbadi, Koratagere Taluk.—The outlay during the year was Rs. 19,768.

(iv) Constructing a new tank across the Vrishabhavathi at Kamasamudram, Bowringpet Taluk.—The full length of bund from the left end was raised to R. L. 73·00. The outlay was Rs. 31,001.

(v) Constructing a new tank across Maralwadi stream, Kankanhalli Taluk.—The gap of 75 feet in grades 4 and 5 was tackled and founded. The level of the bund in the river portion for the full length was raised to levels ranging from R. L. 363·00 to R. L. 365·00 in front and to R. L. 360·00 in the rear while in other grades the bund was raised from R. L. 365·00 to R. L. 372·00. The temporary flood gap at R. L. 345·00 was also provided with necessary protective works. The year's outlay was Rs. 63,120.

(vi) Constructing Kethohalli tank, Closepet Taluk.—The bund was raised from the average level of R. L. 93·00 to R. L. 98·50, the waste weir level being 95·00. The revetment was also raised from R. L. 71·00 generally to R. L. 96·00. About 12′ depth of water was stored in the tank in May 1932.—The outlay during the year was Rs. 12,794.

(vii) Constructing a reservoir across the Kumudvathi river near Anjanapur, Shikarpur Taluk:—The outlay during the year was Rs. 1,22,717.

(viii) Restoring Anchechitnahalli tank, Nagamangala Taluk:—The tank work is nearing completion and the channel work is being started. The outlay during the year was Rs. 10,734.

Channels.

(1) Constructing a masonry anicut across the Bhrugu river near Halsur and opening a right bank channel :—The damaged aqueduct at 3/6 was rebuilt and compensation for lands acquired was paid. Out of the projected area of 3,000 acres, an area of 1,400 acres was under cultivation. The year's outlay was Rs. 12,676.

(2) Constructing an *ane* across the Veeravaishnava river near Nelligere, Nagamangala Taluk :—Excavation of right and left channels was in progress. The masonry aqueduct on the left channel and the lifting dam at the commencement of the right were both completed during the year The year's outlay was Rs. 7,173.

(3) Opening out a left bank channel from new Kudlur anicut, Belur Taluk :—The excavation of the channel in the 6th mile was started and water allowed in the channel for the first 5 miles. The year's outlay was Rs. 11,540.

Channel Conservancy.

114. The total length of river channels outside the scope of the Krishnarajasagara works maintained during the year was 406½ miles comprising 60 miles in Hassan, 209¼ miles in Mysore and 97¼ miles in Chitaldrug District and 40 miles at Bhadravati. In respect of these channels, the distribution of water during the irrigation season was, as usual, carried out under the direction of the Revenue Department.

Civil Works-Buildings.

115. The expenditure on buildings (original works) amounted to Rs. 3,31,774. The following were the important works in progress during the year :—

(1) Constructing a General Hospital at Chikmagalur :—All the building works were completed and water supply provided. The buildings were handed over to the Medical Department in February 1932 and the Hospital was opened in March 1932. The year's outlay was Rs. 12,050.

(2) Constructing Sri Chamarajendra Hospital at Hassan :—The administrative block was completed and the building handed over to the Medical Department for occupation. The year's outlay was Rs. 13,907.

(3) Lalitha Mahal, Mysore.—Improvements to the Clerks' quarters were completed. Final measurements of the work were taken and the claims of the contractors were examined in detail. The year's outlay was Rs. 19,129.

(4) Constructing the Serum Institute at Hebbal.—All the blocks of buildings were completed and handed over to the Agricultural Department for occupation. The year's outlay was Rs. 21,493.

An expenditure of Rs. 85,019 was incurred during the year under repairs. All Government buildings were kept in a fair state of repair.

Communication

116. The expenditure under communications amounted to Rs. 1,22,640 of which Rs. 50,419 was incurred on roads, Rs. 2,707 on Travellers' Bungalows and Rs. 69,514 on bridges and boats. The important works undertaken were (*a*) constructing a Bridge across the Cauvery at T.-Narsipur (Rs. 1,18,668) (*b*) constructing a bridge across the Hemavathi near Akkihebbal (Rs. 65,538) and (*c*) construction of an overbridge at Krishnarajapuram (Rs. 15,353). The expenditure on repairs under the head "communications" was Rs. 8,37,356 of which Rs. 5,04,714 was incurred on annual maintenance, Rs. 2,83,178 on the special repairs of State Fund Roads, Rs. 28,568 on repairs of First and Second Class Travellers' Bungalows, Rs. 3,630 on boats and bridges, and Rs. 17,266 on miscellaneous items. A total length of 2,197⅝ miles of State Fund Roads was maintained during the year of which 1,990 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 358½ per mile.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

117. The outlay under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" was Rs. 3,669.

District Funds

118. An expenditure of Rs. 53,627 was incurred on the maintenance of the Vani Vilas Water Works. As already stated, an expenditure of Rs. 8,46,951 was incurred under "District Funds." A sum of Rs. 2,197 was spent on the construction of a bridge across Dandavathi, a sum of Rs. 1,389 on improving the Salagame-Halebid road and Rs. 52,578 on opening out a new road from Hole-Narsipur to Channarayapatna. The expenditure on the annual maintenance and special repairs of District Fund roads, amounted to Rs. 4,34,480. A total length of 3,408 miles of District Fund roads was maintained during the year of which 2,168 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 127½ per mile. Under "Miscellaneous Public Improvements" an outlay of Rs. 34,762 was incurred, the major portion of which was on water supplied to Bangalore and Mysore.

Other Funds.

119. Several items of work were executed from the "Irrigation Cess Fund." The channels under the Vani Vilas Sagara were maintained in a fair condition and intermittent supply only was given during the year.

From the "Mysore University Fund" a sum of Rs. 37,693 was spent during the year. Under "Educational buildings" there was an outlay of Rs. 63,342.

The important work in progress during the year was the construction of a building for the Institute of Defectives at Mysore, the expenditure incurred being Rs. 41,434.

Under "Military works" the outlay incurred on accommodation of troops was Rs. 15,327. The work in progress was the construction of additional stalls for the Mysore Horse at Wodderpalya.

Contribution works.

120. The works coming under "contribution works" are those which are carried out by the Public Works Department from Muzrai and Municipal Funds or from other sources not specified in the Budget, such as grants from the Imperial Government and contributions from private parties. The total expenditure during the year in respect of these contribution works amounted to Rs. 3,88,293 comprising Rs. 8,341 under irrigation, Rs. 1,98,644 under civil buildings, Rs. 99,316 under communications and Rs. 81,992 under Miscellaneous Public Improvements. The expenditure under Miscellaneous Public Improvements related to water supply works carried out from Municipal Funds or from other sources. The following were the important works :—

(1) *Hunsur Water Works.*—The work was completed during the year and the final bills of the contractor also settled. The water works were handed over to the Municipality on 1st October 1931. The year's outlay was Rs. 7,780.

(2) *Improving the water supply to Kolar Town.*—The first stage of the work was completed. The second stage is under progress. The year's outlay was Rs 8,922.

(3) *Arsikere water supply.*—The work was expeditiously carried out and completed as water scarcity was keenly felt. The year's outlay was Rs. 9,026.

Tanks.

121. Under the Minor Tanks restoration scheme the outlay incurred during the year was Rs. 1,25,552. Two hundred and eighty-eight works were in progress of which 189 works were completed. Up to the end of the year under report, 2,324 major tanks and 5,495 minor tanks were restored.

Water Supply-Bangalore.

122. The total outlay on the Chamarajendra Water Works, Bangalore amounted to Rs. 2,96,656 of which Rs. 550 was charged to the Bangalore District Board, Rs. 438 to the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, Rs. 240 to the Medical Department, Rs. 1,10,300 to the Civil and Military Station, Rs. 67,621 to recoveries on account of consumption of excess water and sale of water. The net balance charged to the Bangalore City Municipality was thus Rs. 1,17,507. The total quantity of water received at the combined Jewell Filters was 1454·97 million gallons and the total consumption during the year was 1347·01 million gallons of which 670·94 million gallons were supplied to Bangalore City, 620·94 million gallons to the Civil and Military Station and the balance of 55·13 million gallons was allowed for washing the Filters. The consumption of water in the City worked out at 11 gallons per head per day against 10·34 gallons of last year. A sum of Rs. 20,68,633 was spent during the year on the New Bangalore Water Works Scheme, and the major portion of the work was completed during the year.

Water supply-Mysore.

123. The expenditure on the maintenance of the Vani Vilas Works at Mysore was Rs. 1,61,512 of which a sum of Rs. 53,837 was met from State Funds, and the balance by the Mysore City Municipality. 1037·677 millions gallons of water were pumped from Belagola giving a consumption rate of 26 gallons per head per day against 24·5 gallons of last year.

Water supply-Kolar Gold Fields.

124. The outlay on the maintenance of the water works in the Kolar Gold Field area amounted to Rs. 90,945. The quantity of water pumped during the year was 4,27,795,930 gallons of which 3,64,000,000 gallons were consumed by the several mining companies, 26,663,400 gallons by Robertsonpet and the remaining 37,132,530 gallons by other consumers. Against the budgetted revenue of Rs. 2,11,000, the amount recovered from the mining companies was Rs. 2,16,825 and from the Sanitary Board and other consumers Rs. 12,105. The total amount realised was Rs. 2,28,930.

Establishment, Tools and Plant.

125. The total charges under establishment amounted to Rs. 10,14,583. The proportion of establishment charges to the total expenditure on works and repairs was 17·07 per cent as compared with 17·47 per cent in the year previous and this percentage is the lowest on record for many years. The expenditure under 'Tools and Plant' came to Rs. 10,558.

Inspections.

126. The Chief Engineer travelled over 4,316 miles of road and visited 90 places inspecting works situated thereat and in the vicinity.

Schemes under consideration.

127. The following projects were under consideration :—

(1) Construction of an anicut across the Shimsha at Chandanahalli in Kunigal Taluk.
(2) Constructing a new tank at Marconahalli across the Shimsha in Kunigal Taluk.
(3) Constructing a new tank across the Markandeya Stream at Rajamakalahalli, Bowringpet Taluk.
(4) Constructing a new tank across the Vrishabhavathi near Byramangala, Closepet Taluk.
(5) Constructing an *ane* across the waste weir of Chikkayayagati tank near Bheemanahalli.
(6) Constructing a bridge across the Kabbini near T.-Narsipur.
(7) Improving and extending the south channel of Sri Ramadevaru Dam.

General.

128. A reduction of 12½ per cent in the sanctioned schedule of rates was ordered, the Superintending Engineers being given discretion to give relief to the extent of 6¼ per cent wherever such relief was considered necessary. The Headmasters of High Schools to whom free quarters or house rent allowances were being granted were charged rent according to the standing orders.

The Anjanapur Division was converted into a range, with a reduced establishment and the Fern Hill Sub-Division was abolished as a measure of economy.

The First Class Travellers' Bungalow at Robertsonpet and five 2nd Class Travellers' Bungalows were converted into Inspection Lodges with effect from November 1931. The entire control over water supply except that of Bangalore was transferred from the Public Works Department to the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.

Krishnarajasagara and Allied Works.

General.

129. As a measure of retrenchment the circle of Superintendence for Krishnarajasagara Works was abolished during the year as also the following divisions :—

(1) The Irwin Canal Division with one Sub-Division stationed at Gamanahalli.
(2) The Gauging and Upper Channels Division stationed at Mysore.
(3) The Special Sub-Division at Bannur formed for the extension of the Chikkadevarayasagara Channel.

The Canal and Project Division at Mandya was ordered to be converted into a maintenance division from 1st July 1932. The Special Land Acquisition Officer, Krishnarajasagara, with headquarters at Mysore was entrusted with the duties of the Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner in addition to his own duties from January 1932.

Observations pertaining to volumetric determination of sluice co-efficients which were conducted last year were continued this year also, and this work has to go on for some years more for arriving at definite figures for all sluices for various stages of reservoir levels. Joint gaugings with the Madras parties were conducted on the Hemavathi and Lakshmanathirtha Rivers, on the right and left bank low level canals at Krishnarajasagara, on the Chikkadevarayasagara and Devaraj channels and on the power channel at Sivasamudram and the results were satisfactory.

Krishnarajasagara and Dam Works.

130. The Krishnarajasagara Committee met six times during the year and sent up recommendations on various matters relating to the development of irrigation in the Irwin Canal area and the measures necessary for creating credit and other facilities for provision of capital, tools, seeds, manure, etc., to enable the raiyats to reap the full benefit of the irrigation facilities afforded. Orders have been passed on all the important measures recommended by the committee. The following were some of those sanctioned during the year :—

(1) Increase of the number of instalments for recovery of contribution from 10 to 12 and waiving of interest on unpaid instalments of contributions.
(2) Free supply of water for the first three years for raising green manure crops as a preliminary to the cultivation of paddy in blocks meant for the same.

(3) Grant of lands at concession rates under certain conditions to labourers settling in the Irwin Canal area.
(4) Formation of a Sericultural Demonstration Farm and Grainage in the Irwin Canal area.
(5) Establishment of an Agricultural depot at Mandya and the extension of the operations of the Land Mortgage Banks to Mandya and Maddur Taluks.

The Agricultural Farm at Ganadalu is being developed to supply seed cane to cane growers in the locality. Sugar-cane has been planted over an area of 200 acres. Paddy and irrigated dry crops were also raised for demonstration and fodder purposes over certain areas.

A Committee of officials and non-officials was appointed to examine the practical difficulties or inconveniences, if any, that may call for relief in the initial stage of adoption of the rotational system of cultivation under the Irwin Canal and to suggest remedial measures.

The outlay on the Krishnarajasagara Dam Works during the year was Rs. 5,07,904 which brings the total outlay up to the end of the year 1931-32 to Rs. 2,37,00,164. The work in connection with the waste-weir and the installation of Automatic Flood-gates made good progress during the year. An extent of 595 acres, six guntas of land was acquired during the year for submersion above plus 106′ contour and for miscellaneous purposes, and lands to the extent of 213 acres, 14 guntas were given in exchange. The amount of cash compensation paid was Rs. 1,34,767. A sum of Rs. 2,819 was also paid as crop compensation. Two houses and four sites were acquired for submersion, the compensation awarded for the same being Rs. 3,728. The contour stones for the reservoir water-spread were fixed at plus 124 'contour.' As a portion of the old Lingaraja Chatra-Kallahalli road was submerged by the construction of the dam, a new road was ordered to be opened connecting Hosakannambadi to Rajanalli at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,000. The formation level at the Lakshmanathirtha Railway Bridge on the Mysore-Arsikere Railway had to be raised owing to the raising of the full reservoir level of the dam from 118 feet to 124 feet and a sum of Rs. 20,000 out of the total cost of Rs. 43,398 debitable to Krishnarajasagara was paid to the Railway Department as the first instalment towards the cost of the works during the year.

A sum of Rs. 14,137 was spent in connection with the formation of the Yedatore new town.

Irwin Canal Project.

131. The outlay on the Irwin Canal Works during the year was Rs. 16,45,230 which brings the total expenditure on the project to Rs. 1,40,40,000. All the main works on the canal including the construction of sluices and excavation of main distributaries were completed both in the first section between the Dam and the Tunnel and on the Maddur Branch Works. The work of boring the 300 feet length of the tunnel that remained at the end of the previous year was completed during the year and the tunnel was lined with masonry. The excavation of the Keragod Branch taking off from the Maddur Branch of the Irwin Canal and estimated to cost 3·5 lakhs was sanctioned during the year. This branch is 15 miles in length and is designed to irrigate 10,000 acres. The charges under establishment on canal works amounted to Rs. 3,27,542 representing a percentage of 19·9 on the works outlay.

Irrigation Cess Fund and other works.

132. A sum of Rs. 73,673 was expended on the annual and special repairs of all the river channels in the Cauvery valley.

An outlay of Rs. 1,851 was incurred on works for which contributions were deposited by private parties and other departments.

Miscellaneous.

133. The extensions of Chikkadevarayasagara and Rajaparamesvari channels were under execution and water-supply was arranged for in May 1932 for an extent of nearly 1,475 acres. Investigations have shown that nearly 2,000 acres can be secured under the Virijanadi channel extension, about 300 acres under the Ramasamudram channel, and about 130 acres under the Devaraj channel. Projects were under preparation for extensions of the Madhavamanthri and Chamaraj Left Bank channels. The Rampur channel was extended and water-supply was arranged for an extent of nearly 125 acres.

During the year, the maximum inflow into the Cauvery River at Krishnarajasagara Dam was 89,277 cusecs against 70,507 in the previous year and the maximum depth of water which passed over the waste weir valley was 12·33 feet. The highest flood level recorded was +115·33 feet.

(xiii) Electrical.

134. The capital outlay during the year under power amounted to Rs. 9,46,753 and the total capital outlay both under power and telephones up to the end of the year was Rs. 2,74,31,444. Some of the important works executed during the year are noted below :— Capital works.

(*a*) *VII-—Installation works.*—

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 24,022, the total outlay up to the end of 1931-32 being Rs. 41,06,889.

(*b*) *Power supply to Mettur.*—

The total outlay up to the end of 1931-32 was Rs. 9,38,883. The works connected with the supply of power to Salem and Erode having been completed, service was started in November 1931.

(*c*) *Electrification of Closepet Town.*—

An expenditure of Rs. 2,748 was incurred during the year on account of store and office building. The total outlay on this work up to the end of 1931-32 was Rs. 42,074.

(*d*) *Electrification of Tumkur Town.*—

An expenditure of Rs. 10,990 was incurred during the year on account of certain incomplete works and providing Bird-Guards on the Tumkur Transmission Line. The total outlay on this work up to the end of 1931-32 was Rs. 2,75,287.

(*e*) *Electrification of Chikballapur and Dodballapur.*—

Works to the extent of Rs. 1,62,665 were carried out during the year and service was given to Chikballapur and Dodballapur during the year. The total outlay on this work up to the end of 1931-32 was Rs. 3,03,408.

(*f*) *Electrification of Anekal, Attibele and Begur.*—

The works connected with the electrification of Attibele and Begur villages were completed during the year and an expenditure of Rs. 7,553 was incurred. The total outlay on this work up to the end of 1931-32 was Rs. 1,63,525.

(*g*) *Electrification of French-Rocks.*—

An expenditure of Rs. 6,458 was incurred during the year on account of purchase of a building for the station from the Public Works Department, the running of a telephone line from Hulikere and distribution lines for house lighting.

(*h*) *Electrification of Melkote.*—

The construction of the station building was taken up and almost completed during the year, the expenditure incurred on this account being Rs. 4,127.

135. An expenditure of Rs. 3,64,401 was incurred during the year in connection with the several power and lighting installations (including street lighting, irrigation pumps, etc.) of which the amounts spent in respect of (1) Bangalore Power and Lighting and (2) Mysore Power and Lighting were Rs. 1,66,555 and Rs. 1,16,332 respectively.

The following are some of the important extensions carried out for irrigation purposes during the year:—

	Rs.
(1) Extending power lines for irrigation pumps at Kengeri ...	10,726
(2) Extending power lines for connecting irrigation pumping installations, etc., at Hoskote	8,774
(3) Extension of irrigation power line from Kamasandra to Mulbagal ...	10,494
(4) Extension of irrigation power line from Kolar to Vokkaleri *via* Chikkanahalli	6,721
(5) Extension of irrigation power lines from Vokkaleri to Malur ...	6,021

136. A large number of works were carried out on behalf of Government departments, the Palace and Local bodies and an expenditure of Rs. 1,58,680 was incurred in this connection during the year under report.

137. The total power generated during the year was 17,10,45,180 Kilowatt hours and the gross earnings were Rs. 50,33,479. The cost of generating the power was 1·206 pies per Kilowatt hour. There were in service 1,763 power installations (including irrigation pumps) and 16,761 lighting installations at the end of the year. The number of street lights in service (including ornamental ones) at the end of the year was 10,149 of which 8,262 were overhead ones, and 1,887 orna- Power.

mental ones, showing an increase of 1,249 or 14·03 per cent over the number of lights at the end of last year. Rebates granted to mining companies under the agreement with them worked up to £ 34,784 or 9·15 per cent of the total mining revenue against £ 32·817 or 8·71 per cent in the year previous. The slight increase in the total value of rebates allowed is due to the Balaghat Mines having gradually relinquished power since March 1932 and also to the interference with mining operations on account of the increase in the number of air-blasts and rock bursts during the year.

Stores.

138. The total value of the purchases made during the year was Rs. 10,27,280 (against Rs. 12,03,494 in 1930-31) of which Rs. 6,43,433 were on foreign orders and Rs. 3,83,849 on local orders. The total value of stores issued, sold or written off during the year was Rs. 23,06,822 leaving a balance of stock valued at Rs. 18,22,967 at the close of the year. The Stores Management Committee held its meetings on 3 days during the year during which they examined the list of materials not operated upon for 3 years prior to 30th June 1931 and resolved that articles worth about Rs. 15,000 be scrapped and their value be written off the books and the list along with the statement of materials to be scrapped was under scrutiny at the close of the year. The sub-stores in the Department were counted twice, and all sectional and Central Stores once during the year.

Workshops.

139. The value of articles got prepared at the Central Industrial Workshop amounted to Rs. 36,143, the materials being supplied by the Department. The total value of the work done in the workshops at Mysore and Sivasamudram under the control of the department amounted to Rs. 34,274.

Laboratory.

140. A special scholarship for experimenting on the possibilities of manufacturing Electrical Transformers locally having been sanctioned during the year, a suitable candidate was selected and the experiments conducted by him at a cost of Rs. 5,000 having proved successful, the manufacture of small capacity transformers was taken up during the year by the Department.

Interruptions and accidents.

141. There were 114 interruptions lasting 69 hours and 13 minutes, during the year as against 269 interruptions lasting 89 hours and 9 minutes in 1930-31. Of these, 23 shutdowns for 65 hours and 5 minutes were by previous arrangement and the rest due to troubles. The number of interruptions has been considerably reduced during the year due to the installation of bird guards on the several transmission lines and their frequent and careful inspections. There were nine fatal accidents, of which eight were due to electrocution, and one to snake-bite. Of the persons affected, one was a departmental man and the rest were private individuals.

Finance.

142. The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs 50,33,479 against Rs. 50,41,499 in the preceding year showing a decrease of Rs. 8,020. The anticipated realisations according to the budget were Rs. 49,47,000 and the actual realisations were therefore more by Rs. 68,479. This was due to the revenue realised from mining companies and Hulikere tunnel works having been in excess of original anticipations. The actual working expenditure af the department amounted to Rs 10,73,718 against Rs. 11,18,625 in 1930-31. The net revenue for the year after setting apart a sum Rs. 6,50,000 as contribution to the Depreciation Fund account and Rs. 43,899 to the Departmental Provident Fund amounted to Rs. 32,55,570 resulting in a return of Rs. 11·96 per cent on the total capital cost of Rs. 2,71,98,643 exclusive of capital expenditure on Krishnarajasagara Penstock Gates and Automatic Telephones, against 12.81 per cent in the year previous. The cost of power per B. T. U. was 1.206 of a pie during the year as against 1·272 in the preceding year and this decrease is mainly due to the general cut in salaries, reduction of staff, etc.

General.

143. The estimate in connection with the electrification of Devanhalli was sanctioned during the year and estimates for electrification of Malur, Chintamani, etc were under consideration. A special officer was appointed during the year fc popularising the use of power in rural parts and in consequence, there has been great demand for power for irrigation purposes and for village lights.

The following measures were introduced during the year to popularise the us of power for lighting, irrigation and other purposes.

(i) The initial deposit required from purchasers of irrigation pumps on th Hire Purchase System was reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 100, the balance bei recovered in easy instalments.

(ii) The restrictions regarding the minimum charges in the case of flour mills in all places except the cities of Bangalore and Mysore were removed.

(iii) A concessional rate of Re. 0-1-0 per B.T.U. for power used in show rooms for purposes of advertisement was allowed.

(iv) The concessional flat rate of Re. 0-8-0 per light per month in the case of installations comprising not more than 3 lights was extended to all places, except Bangalore and Mysore cities.

(v) The minimum guarantee of 12 per cent return on the capital cost in the case of bungalow lights in Bangalore and Mysore cities was waived when the capital cost was within Rs. 1,000.

(xiv) Railways.

144. The length of the Mysore State Lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Company remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 271·56 miles of which 9·88 miles were broad gauge and 261·68 miles metre gauge. Open lines worked by both the M. & S. M. Railway Company and the State.

The length of lines worked by the State was also the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 450·73 miles.

The total net addition to the capital outlay on the lines worked by both the Company and the State and on the lines under construction was 11·88 lakhs during the year under report bringing the total investment on Railways to Rs. 5,87,70,343 on 13th June 1932. The amount spent on construction works alone during the year was 1·15 lakhs. The outlay on open lines amounted to 10·73 lakhs during the same period.

The total gross revenue derived from Railways during the year under report was 74·32 lakhs or 2·83 lakhs less than the previous year. The net revenue from Railways however showed an increase of 1·32 lakhs than in the previous year, the income being 16·21 lakhs as compared with 14·89 lakhs in 1930-31. The net return on the capital invested was 4·15 per cent during the year.

145. The gross earnings of the lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company during the year amounted to 43·05 lakhs as compared with 44·38 lakhs in the previous year, and the expenses also showed a decrease of 2·46 lakhs from Rs. 25,92,000 in 1930-31 to Rs. 23,46,000 in 1931-32. Working expenses came to 54·48 per cent of the gross earnings. After payment of the guaranteed interest on the sterling loan and the surplus profits payable to the company the net receipts from these lines rose from 11·27 lakhs in 1930-31 to12·29 lakhs during the year under report. Lines worked by the Company.

146. The gross earnings of the lines worked by the State amounted to Rs. 31·27 lakhs during the year as compared with 32·77 lakhs in the year previous. The percentage of ordinary expenses to gross earnings was 63·82 during the year, showing a small reduction of five per cent over the previous year's figure. Lines worked by the State.

The net cash receipts to Government from the lines worked by the State amounted to Rs. 3·42 lakhs against 3·28 lakhs in the previous year.

There was a marked fall of 3,15,000 in the number of passengers that travelled during the year on the railway lines in the State. The reduction in passenger traffic was chiefly due to the Motor Bus competition on the sections passing through Mysore, Bangalore and Kolar Districts, where roads run parallel to the railway and facilitate bus competition. Steps are being taken to minimise this competition of buses and lorries with Railways.

147. There was a balance of stock worth Rs. 5,70,245 at the beginning of the year and stores to the extent of Rs. 8,99,212 were purchased during the year. The issues and sales amounted to Rs. 9,72,283 leaving a balance of Rs. 4,97,174. Stores.

148. The number of persons killed during the year on the lines worked by the State was ten of which three were run over while trespassing on the line, four were killed by derailment of a train on the narrow gauge on 13th May 1932, while three other deaths were due to injuries. The number of persons seriously injured was nine owing to the derailment of the train above referred to. There were 23 engine failures during the year as against 43 in the year previous. Accidents.

General.

149. The first class fares on the metre gauge section were enhanced from 16 to 24 pies per mile from 1st January 1932. The issue of Mercantile mileage coupon tickets was discontinued from 1st April 1932, as the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway enhanced the fares for these books which made journeys on mileage coupons costlier than journeys on the ten day return tickets in vogue on the Mysore Railways.

The following were some of the important items of work completed during the year on open lines:—

(*i*) Re-modelling of both the coaching and goods yards at Mysore with an island platform over bridges and additional meeting sheds and deck platforms.

(*ii*) Installing electric pumps at Closepet, Seringapatam and Maddur Stations.

(*iii*) Opening of the station at Nanjangud Town for all traffic from 1st January 1932 and abandoning the old station at Nanjangud.

(*iv*) Renewal of some of the weak girders on the Bangalore-Mysore Section for the running of trains without any speed restrictions, and

(*v*) Replacing four timber trestle bridges on Tramways with iron pipe drains.

(XV) Post and Telegraph Offices and Wireless.

150. Three Post Offices were closed during the year as the result of their working showed a heavy loss. The total number of post offices working at the end of the year was 541 of which four were Head Offices, 106 Sub-Offices and the remaining 431 Branch Offices. Thirty-one letter boxes were newly planted during the year bringing the total number of such boxes in the State to 635. The number of telegraph offices remained the same as at the close of the previous year, namly **79.**

The number of licenses issued during the year for the erection and working of Broadcast Receiver Stations was 22 against 29 in the year previous and the total amount of fees realised was Rs. 220 as compared with Rs. 290 in 1930-31.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE

(i) Revenue and Finance.

1. The total revenue collections during the year amounted to Rs. 3,37,47,182 showing an increase of Rs. 5,11,892 over the realisations of the previous year. The expenditure charged to revenue during the year was Rs. 3,56,03,762 as against Rs. 3,94,29,343 during the year 1930-31.

2. The total receipts and expenditure on account of Service and Debt Heads during the year were Rs. 5,21,58,265 and Rs. 5,44,98,396 as against Rs. 7,16,86,352 and Rs. 6,66,92,939 respectively during the previous year and the cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 83,05,040 against Rs. 1,06,45,171.

RECEIPTS.

3. The noticeable variations under receipts for the year 1931-32 as compared with those for the year 1930-31 are explained below:—(Please see Appendix XXII) :—

A. *Land Revenue.*—Increase Rs. 18,57,396.

The increase is due to the collection of heavy arrears that remained due at the end of 1930-31.

A. (1) *Mining Royalty and Leases.*—Increase Rs. 1,59,054.

During 1930-31, the receipts were less than normal owing to the strike at the Mines during April 1930. This fact and the higher price of gold in the year of report explain the increase.

B. *Forest Revenue.*—Decrease Rs. 7,60,300.

Fall in sales of sandal oil is the main cause of the reduction.

C. *Excise Revenue.*—Decrease Rs. 11,43,690.

The fall is due to less consumption, general trade depression and smaller number of trees licensed.

D. *Stamp Revenue.*—Increase Rs. 40,283.

The revenue under "Court Fee Stamps" was more by over a lakh of rupees due to withdrawal, wholly or partially, of exemption from payments of stamp duty and other causes. Under "General Stamps" the revenue was less as there was a special receipt of Rs. 65,800 in 1930-31 on account of the proceeds from the sale of British India Unified Stamps.

E. *Miscellaneous Other Receipts.*—Increase Rs. 1,66,685.

The increase is mainly under the heads, "Income-tax," "Miscellaneous," "Medical" and "Public Health." Enhancement in the rates of Income-tax and in the fees levied in Hospitals and larger realisations from sale of Lanolin Vaccination Lymph are the reasons for the increase.

F. *Miscellaneous.*—Decrease Rs. 3,32,886.

Under the head "Interest on Investments" the fall is Rs. 4,69,380 due to classification of the receipts from interest on Famine Insurance Fund Investments under the fund head instead of under Revenue as in the previous year and also to less receipts from interest on securities in consequence of certain sales effected. The interest realised on loans and on arrears of revenue was more than in the previous year. The head "Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract" shows an increase of Rs. 41,117. There has also been an increase under "Civil Works" due to larger realisations from sales of buildings and fines, Refunds and Miscellaneous. The fall under "Communications" is due to less receipts under the head "Motor License Fees."

G. *General Commercial Services.*—Increase Rs. 5,29,439.

The increase under Railways is mainly under "Lines worked by Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company" due to reduced working expenses. The decrease of 2·31 lakhs under "Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works" is chiefly due to (*a*) the contribution to the Depreciation Fund being more than in the previous year and (*b*) withdrawal of excess amounts transferred from Land Revenue in previous years.

The minus figure under "Iron Works Profits" in 1930-31 represents losses during the two years 1929-30 and 1930-31. The loss is 1·80 lakhs in 1931-32 as against 5·39 lakhs in 1930-31. A portion of the profits realised from the Soap Factory was credited to a Reserve Fund in the accounts of 1930-31. In 1931-32, the transfer has not been effected and this is the reason for the increase under "Industrial Works Net Profits."

H. *Contributions by District Boards or Railway Companies for construction of Railways.*—The large receipt under this head in 1930-31 was due to adjustment effected on account of change in the method of classification as explained on the expenditure side under section "G. Commercial Services."

I. *A. Debt Heads (Net).*—The large incoming under "Investment Account" is due to the realisation of certain securities and Treasury Bills, the amount of which was utilised for the discharge of the seven per cent Mysore loan. In 1930-31, there was a special withdrawal of about 8¼ lakhs under "Insurance and Provident Funds" for investment in the 5 and 5½ per cent New State Loans, and if this is omitted, the increase under the head is only about 1¼ lakhs. Under "Savings Bank Deposits," there were heavy withdrawals in 1930-31 for investment in the new State loans. The absence of such special withdrawals in the current year and the introduction of the 7 Year Fixed Deposits Scheme which brought in a receipt of about Rs. 14¼ lakhs explain the variation under this head. The increase under "Reserve Funds" is due to less outlay under "Railway Depreciation Fund Works." During 1930-31, there were heavy withdrawals under Muzrai Funds for investment in the New State Loans. This and the fact that a net receipt of about 4¾ lakhs has appeared for the first time in the year 1931-32 under "Elementary Education Fund" explain the improvement under "Local and other Funds." The improvement under "Deposits" is partly due to the change in classification, by which, the net receipts relating to Record of Rights were brought under this head and partly to increased receipts under "Civil Deposits." The net receipts under Iron Works operation account during 1931-32 were less than those of 1930-31 owing mainly to the adjustment in the latter year of losses relating to two years, *viz.*, 1929-30 and 1930-31, while in the current year, only one year's loss which was comparatively small was adjusted. This decrease on the above account is partly set off by larger net credits under "Advances for purchase of Bicycles and Motor Vehicles" as also under "House Building Advances" owing to the suspension of the scheme of granting advances an account of financial stringency.

EXPENDITURE.

4. The expenditure under "Service and Capital heads" amounted to Rs. 4,21,86,096 as against Rs. 4,88,11,732 during 1930-31. The total decrease is Rs. 66·26 lakhs of which 28 lakhs appear under "G. Commercial Services" and Rs. 38·26 lakhs under "Service heads." The reduction is mainly due to the several emergent measures of economy undertaken during the year. The noticeable variations in the several heads as compared with the previous year are explained below: (One of the reasons for the general decrease appearing under almost all heads is the cut in salaries of Government servants).

B. (1) *Revenue Collection Charges.*—Decrease Rs. 7,41,130.

The decrease under "Land Revenue" is due to (i) salary cut, (ii) general reduction of Fixed Travelling Allowances, (iii) smaller expenditure under ordinary Travelling Allowance, contingent and other special charges and (iv) to the net receipts under "Record of Rights" having been nil as against a net expenditure of Rs. 96,803 during 1930-31. Under "Forest," decreases appear both under

"Conservancy and Works" and "Establishment" due to reduction of grants as a measure of retrenchment and to the salary cut. Recovery of arrear contribution from the Civil and Military Station on account of the Distillery Establishment, the salary cut and the reduced expenditure under "Carriage of liquor from Distillery to bonded depots, Uniforms," etc., account for the fall under "Excise." Under "Stamps," the reduction is due to there being practically no expenditure under "cost of water-marked paper and purchase of machinery, dyes and ink" and to reduction in the rates of discount payable to stamp vendors.

C. *Administration.*—Decrease Rs. 9,76,700.

The contribution of Rs. 2 laks by H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore accounts for the reduction under "Civil List." The cut in salaries, reduced expenditure under T. A., contingencies, Round Table Conference, Entertainment of Guests, Durbar presents, etc., abolition of certain gazetted posts and the scheme of the Inspection of Office Systems, recovery of arrear audit charges from District Boards and Companies during the year account for the reduction of 1·85 lakhs under "General Administration." Under "Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments," the decrease is mainly due to reduced expenditure on account of Census. The expenditure under "Cost of printing paper and stationery, purchase of materials and types and machines" was less as compared with that of last year. Loss on sale of securities and sterling remittances adjusted and irrecoverable loans written off during the year were much less than in last year and this explains the decrease under "Miscellaneous." The decrease under "Courts of Law" is due to salary cut, reduced expenditure under T. A., fees to advocates and other law charges, contingencies, etc., smaller amount transferred from Land Revenue and the abolition of the Special Magistrate's Court at Tarikere. The reduction under "Police," is mainly under "Police force, T. A., Equipment and clothing, Railway Police," etc., The decrease under "Army" is mainly due to (i) staff retrenchment, (ii) reduced expenditure under 'feed and keep of horses and mules,' equipment charges, motor lorries, etc., and (iii) less outlay on military works.

D. *Public Instruction.*—Decrease Rs. 5,66,429.

The reduction in the grant to the Mysore University, smaller expenditure under "Supervision, High School Education, Training Institutions, Buildings, Scholarships," etc., account for the decrease.

E. *Medical Charges.*—Decrease Rs. 37,961.

The decrease is mainly due to salary cut, and reduced expenditure under "Diet of patients, Bedding and Clothing," etc., of certain institutions and to retrenchments in allowances of officers, etc., ordered during the year.

G. *Commercial Services.*—Decrease Rs. 28,00,055.

Under "Railways and Tramways," the outlay during 1930-31 includes a special adjustment of Rs. 19·55 lakhs on account of the outlay met from the B. C. L. Railway Company and the Kolar District Board's Funds during the previous years and shown as reduction of expenditure under this head in the accounts of those years brought under this head in order to show the gross capital outlay under Railways. Excluding this, the outlay during the current year is Rs. 2·91 lakhs more than in 1930-31 which is made up of an increase of 4·63 lakhs under "Open lines" and a decrease of Rs. 1·72 lakhs under "Lines under Construction." Under Krishnarajasagara Hydro-Electric and Irrigation Works, the outlay under Irwin Canal shows a decrease of about six lakhs as compared with the outlay in the previous year. Dam works and Hydro-Electric Works have also contributed for a decrease of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs and $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs respectively. The increase under "Industrial Works" is due to an excess outlay of about $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs under "New Bangalore Water Works" and of about $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs under "Mysore Silk Weaving Factory." Under "Iron Works," the outlay was 1·36 lakhs less than in 1930-31. The amount paid on account of commuted value of pensions during the year was also less by about half a lakh owing to the suspension of the scheme of commutation as a temporary measure.

H. *Public Works.*—Decrease Rs. 8,65,387.

The decrease is due to less works undertaken as a measure of retrenchment and to the net drawings from the Road Fund to meet the outlay under "Communications" having been more by Rs. 2·29 lakhs.

I. *Pensions.*—Increase Rs. 1,54,846.

Increase appears mostly under "Superannuation and Retired Allowances" due to a larger number of retirements on account of retrenchments. The head "Compassionate Gratuities" also shows some increase. These are set off by a contribution of Rs. 31,000 paid by the members of the Ruling Family on account of the financial stringency.

J. *Miscellaneous.*—Decrease Rs. 7,84,236.

The special charges incurred in connection with the 5 and 5½ per cent loans floated in 1930-31 account for the decrease under "Interest on debt and other obligations." The suspension of the Economic Conference organisation accounts for the decrease of about a lakh under "Economic Development." Reduced expenditure and larger receipts under "Serum Institute" explain the decreases under "Agriculture and Grants for Public Improvements."

K. *Debt Heads (Net).*—Decrease Rs. 55,68,907.

The net outlay under "Debt" represents mainly the payment of the 7 per cent Mysore State Loan bonds in 1931-32. The decrease under "Endowments for charitable and other purposes" in the current year is due to the fact that the transactions of 1930-31 included heavy withdrawals for investments in the new 5 and 5½ per cent Mysore State Loans. The large increase under "Loans" is mainly due to the grant of a loan of Rs. 24 lakhs to the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills.

The cash balance of Rs. 83,05,040 at the close of the year consisted of Rs. 49,79,069 in the State Treasuries and in transit, Rs. 31,19,382 in the Banks in India and Rs. 2,06,589 being the equivalent of £15,494-2-6 at 1sh. 6d. per rupee, with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London.

The total face value of securities of different kinds held at the close of the year excluding Treasury Bills and Fixed Deposits in Banks as also shares held in private companies amounted to Rs. 340·04 lakhs showing a decrease of Rs. 31·10 lakhs as compared with that of the preceding year.

(ii) Excise.

Country spirits.

5. The total quantity of spirits manufactured during the year was 2,48,797 gallons against 2,91,016 in the preceding year. Two lakhs one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five gallons were issued for consumption in the State and 47,759 gallons to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

One lakh ninety thousand nine hundred and thirty-three gallons of molasses arrack were transported to the several depots against 2,17,713 gallons in 1930-31. The quantity available for issue was 2,01,743 gallons of which 1,90,151 gallons were issued to licensees of shops on payment of duty and price, and a quantity of 1,576 gallons was booked as wastage, leaving a balance of 10,015 gallons at the close of the year.

6. The number of shops licensed for the sale of arrack fell from 546 in 1930-31 to 539 during the year under report and the consumption of molasses arrack also decreased from 2,18,786 to 1,88,949 gallons giving an incidence of 1·7 drams as compared with 1·9 drams in the preceding year. The area served by each arrack shop was 54·7 square miles as against 53·9 in 1930-31. The number of shops for the sale of special liquors including Jaggory arrack remained the same, *i.e.*, 29 as in the previous year.

7. The total revenue derived from country spirits during the year amounted to Rs. 21,77,936 as against Rs. 26,95,288 in the preceding year. The incidence of taxation per head of population was Re. 0-5-5 against Re. 0-6-11 in the year previous. The issue of rectified spirits to medical and educational institutions and industrial concerns decreased from 4,156 gallons to 2,133 gallons. The quantity of denatured spirit issued from the Government Central Distillery, Bangalore, showed a small increase from 126 gallons in 1930-31 to 148 gallons in 1931-32.

Toddy.

8. There were 2,400 shops for the sale of toddy during the year as against 2,428 in the previous year. The number of trees licensed for the shops in the State

also decreased from 2,67,498 in 1930-31 to 2,42,560 during the year under report, all the districts contributing to the decrease which varied from 8 to 22 per cent. The total revenue derived from toddy was Rs. 31,98,497 against Rs. 39,48,922 showing a fall of Rs. 7,50,425. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Re. 0-7-11 against Re. 0-10-9 in the preceding year.

Malt and Foreign liquors.

9. The total quantity of country beer imported into the State for consumption amounted to 15,690 gallons as against 18,936 gallons in the year previous, the bulk of consumption being in the Kolar Gold Fields area where it amounted to 13,646 gallons. A total revenue of Rs. 16,866 was realised, of which the revenue from duty was Rs. 8,388. Ninety-six licenses were issued during the year (against 74 in 1930-31) for the sale of foreign liquors. The consumption of foreign liquors was 29,891 gallons, the corresponding figure for the previous year being 32,776 gallons, showing a decrease of 2,885 gallons. The realisations from license fees amounted to Rs. 17,037 and those from sur-charge fees to Rs. 3,760.

Intoxicating drugs—(1) Ganja.

10. The number of shops licensed for the sale of Ganja during the year was 248, one more than in the previous year, each shop serving on an average 118·2 square miles. The consumption of Ganja during the year was 8,563 seers against 8,847 seers in the preceding year showing a decrease of 284 seers. The revenue derived from Ganja fell from Rs. 4,03,723 to Rs. 3,79,603.

(2) Opium.

11. The number of shops licensed for the sale of opium was 88 against 90 in the previous year but the consumption rose from 1,018 seers in 1930-31 to 1,062 seers during the year under report. The license fees realised amounted to Rs. 35,281 as against Rs. 35,713 in the preceding year and the gain on the sale of opium was Rs. 64,309, the corresponding figure for 1930-31 being Rs. 55,325. The incidence of taxation per head of population was about 2·9 pies as against 3 pies in the year 1930-31.

Excise Offences.

12. The number of offences reported during the year under the excise and opium laws was 3,653 against 3,578 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 75. Of the cases dealt with departmentally, warnings were administered in 372 cases and in 249 cases, the offences were either compounded or the persons involved in them were fined. Fines and composition fees levied amounted to Rs. 19,033-12-6 against Rs. 20,351 in 1930-31. Of the cases taken before the courts, 521 cases involving 598 persons ended in conviction and 44 cases affecting 80 persons ended in acquittal; and 18 cases in which 39 persons were concerned were struck off the file. The percentage of convictions was 78·58 against 75 in 1930-31. The Excise Intelligence staff detected 25 cases againt 59 in the preceding year.

Finance.

13. The total demand under 'Excise Revenue' for the year, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 61,67,275, of which a sum of Rs. 60,01,060 was collected. A sum of Rs. 11,704 was written off the accounts as being irrecoverable leaving a balance of Rs. 1,54,511 at the close of the year. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,86,000 against Rs. 4,47,951 in 1930-31. The percentage of expenditure to the total revenue was six as in the preceding year. The incidence of Excise Revenue per head of population was Re. 0-14-11 against Re. 1-3-4 in 1930-31. A sum of Rs. 76,827-3-0 (against Rs. 66,090-13-0) was refunded to Inamdars on account of Excise Revenue due to them.

Preventive measures.

14. The number of Excise Licensing Boards continued to be 39. The Licensing Boards of Kankanhalli, Magadi, Chikmagalur, Birur, Tarikere, Sagar, Shikarpur and Shimoga were reconstituted during the year. Thirty-eight shops in all were closed during the year. Thirty-one cases out of 35 taken up by the Police for drunkenness ended in conviction.

Spirituous medicinal preparations.

15. The Mysore Pharmaceuticals, Ltd., Bangalore, continued to manufacture spirituous medicinal preparations. The total quantity of rectified spirits obtained by the company during the year amounted to 1,955 gallons against 2,105 gallons in 1930-31. Out of this, the company utilised 1,930 gallons and 130 ounces in the preparation of medicines. A sum of Rs. 2,269-13-5 was refunded to the State by the Government of Madras being the Excise duty levied on spirituous medicinal preparations imported from other provinces into the Madras Presidency and thence exported to the State.

General

16. The following were the principal changes effected during the year.—

(i) The rate of duty on Country Beer imported into the State was ordered to be enhanced from Re. 0-8-0 to Re. 0-12-0 a gallon with effect from 1st July 1932.

(ii) The Excise privileges of the (a) Bangalore City and Taluk, (b) Bowringpet Taluk and (c) Chiknayakanhalli Taluk in respect of Arrack and Toddy shops and (d) Channarayapatna Taluk in respect of Toddy shops and (e) Mudgere Taluk in respect of Arrack shops were disposed of on triennial leases from 1st July 1932.

The following amendments were made to the rules regulating the sales of Excise privileges and took effect from 1st July 1932.—

(i) Empowering Deputy Commissioners of Districts to fix, subject to the approval of the Excise Commissioner, maximum vend rates in the case of arrack.

(ii) Reducing the minimum vend rate of toddy from Re. 0-1-0 to Re. 0-0-9 per seer except in Bangalore City and its vicinity.

The Committee which was appointed during the year to investigate the possibilities of manufacturing arrack in the Government Central Distillery by Government Agency recommended such manufacture but the scheme was ordered to be given up for the present.

(iii) Income Tax.

Assessment.

17. Ten thousand and seventy-four notices calling for returns of income under Section 22 of the Income-tax Regulation were issued during the year against 9,723 during the preceding year. Returns of income were received in 7,943 cases (against 7,344 in 1930-31) of which 3,514 were accepted as correct. Accounts were called for in 5,208 cases and they were produced in 4,509 cases. The number of assessments made for the year was 5,288, including 78 companies and four registered firms. *Applications for revision of assessments* were filed under Section 27 of the Regulation in 329 cases against 313 in the preceding year, of which 121 were succesful against 142 of the year previous.

Demand, Collection and Balance.

18. The gross demand for the year under income-tax was Rs. 10,83,418 as compared with Rs. 9,70,743 in 1930-31. The net demand, excluding refunds and rebates, but including the balance at the beginning of the year and penalties, etc., amounted to Rs. 11,14,726 against Rs. 9,66,457 in 1930-31, and the collection came to Rs. 10,63,553 against Rs. 8,94,318 in the preceding year. The arrears outstanding at the close of the year were Rs. 54,111 against Rs. 74,586 at the end of the previous year. The incidence of income-tax calculated on the gross demand per head of population according to the census of 1931, was Re. 0-2-9 as against Re. 0-2-5·5 in 1930-31.

19. The demand for the year under super-tax was Rs. 2,91,455 as compared with Rs. 3,35,434 in the year previous. The net demand including arrears of last year and deducting refunds was Rs. 2,92,919 (against Rs. 3,35,036 in the year previous). Out of this, a sum of Rs. 2,86,296 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 6,623 at the close of the year. The incidence of super-tax per head of the population was Re. 0-0-8·7 against Re. 0-0-10 in the preceding year. The fall in revenue under this head is due to the decrease in the income of the Gold Mining Companies and to the fact that the Cotton Mills in Bangalore did not fare well and were not assessed to tax in the year under report. Only three out of five Gold Mining Companies were assessed to tax in the year and the total amount of income-tax and supper-tax demanded from these three Mining Companies and one Chromite Company was Rs. 4,37,390 against Rs. 5,11,854 in the previous year.

Appeals.

20. Inclusive of 45 appeals pending disposal at the beginning of the year, the total number of appeals for the year was 698. Of this number, 647 were disposed of leaving 51 appeals pending at the close of the year. Thirty-five review petitions were disposed of during the year against 36 in the previous year. Out of the seven reference cases pending decision before the High Court under Section 66 (2), two cases were disposed of during the year.

Finance.

21. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 68,307 against Rs. 80,818 in the preceding year.

22. The following are the important changes effected during the year :— General.

(1) The Mysore Income-tax (Amendment) Regulation II of 1931 by which the rates of income-tax were revised and the limit of exemption for super-tax was lowered from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 30,000 came into effect from 1st July 1931.

(2) The benefit of Section 17 of the Regulation was also extended to super-tax, reducing the tax payable where the margin above the limit of exemption was small.

(3) The period of exemption of incomes derived from debentures issued by the District Boards and Municipalities and carrying interest at not more than 6 per cent, was extended up to the end of June 1934 by a notification issued under Section 60 of the Income-tax Regulation.

23. As a measure of retrenchment, the separate post of Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax for the Cities and Taluks of Bangalore and Mysore was abolished from 28th July 1931 and his work was as a tentative measure distributed among (1) the Special Duputy Commissioner of Income-tax, Bangalore (2) the Special Auditor and (3) the Inspector of Guzerati and Marwari Accounts. The two last named officers were given powers of assessment of income under Rs. 5,000. The power of assessing incomes between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 in these areas was exercised by the Special Deputy Commissioner of Income-tax.

(iv) Stamps.

24. At the commencement of the year there were 86,38,578 stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 73,61,626-3-6 in the Central Depot. The number of good stamps received from the Stamp Manufactory and those returned by the districts during the year amounted to 18,32,711 stamps of the value of Rs. 8,81,924-7-0. Thus out of a total stock of 1,04,71,289 stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 82,43,550-10-6, 46,16,736 stamps of the value of Rs. 22,48,187-1-0 were issued to the sevaral depots, the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury, and the stamp manufactory, for over-printing in certain cases, leaving a closing balance of 58,54,553 stamps of the value of Rs. 59,95,363 at the end of the year. Stock.

During the year under report 3,84,383 stamps of the value of Rs. 1,86,520-12-0 were supplied to the Pay and Accounts Officer, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore against 27,156 stamps of the value of Rs. 1,61,120-6-0 in the preceding year. The value of stamps impressed on documents received from the Civil and Military Station amounted to Rs. 1,409-0-0 against Rs. 3,595-8-0 in the year 1930-31.

25. The total revenue derived during the year from the sale of stamps of various descriptions and denominations amounted to Rs. 20,93,792 as against Rs. 20,40,312 in the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 53,470. This increase is partly due to the imposition of stamp duty on the transactions of Co-operative Institutions which enjoyed immunity hitherto. A sum of Rs. 9,591-15-0 was foregone by Government on account of the entire or partial exemption from payment of stamp duty granted in respect of instruments relating to co-operative societies and other institutions. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 1,95,462 as against Rs. 2,03,515 in the previous year resulting in a decrease of Rs. 8,053 due to (1) the non-indenting for fresh stock of water-marked paper and (2) the revision of rates of discount allowed to licensed stamp vendors during the year. The net revenue of the department in the year under report was Rs. 18,98,320 as against Rs. 18,36,797 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 61,523. Out of the total amount of Rs. 1,02,677-5-0 due to Government under institution fees awarded in pauper suits, a sum of Rs. 9,381-3-11 was recovered and the remissions granted amounted to Rs. 6,416-11-9. Thus, there was a balance of Rs. 86,879-5-4 outstanding at the close of the year. Stamp revenue and expenditure

26. The Commissioner of Stamps inspected the stamp registers of one District Treasury and nine Taluk Treasuries. A large number of the offices and courts was inspected by the Deputy Commissioners and *Ex-Officio* Inspectors of Stamps. Inspections.

27. During the year, (1) the issue of court fee labels now in force with the denomination and value over-printed thereon was brought into force for the purpose of Broker's notes and the rules under the Stamp Regulation were amended accordingly. (2) Stamp rules were amended so as to provide for the use of adhesive General.

stamps of one anna and half anna and the use of these stamps was brought into force. (3) Rules under the Stamp Regulation were amended permitting the use of one anna and half anna adhesive stamps to make up the duty in respect of instruments which cannot be paid for exactly by reason of the fact that necessary stamps are not in circulation. (4) Rules issued with G. O. No. Fl. 5060-9—St. 18-24-3 were suitably amended, making the Supervisor of the Central Depot *Ex-Officio* Vendor in respect of Broker's Note Stamps also. (5) The exemption from payment of stamp duty on insurance policies issued in the Public Branch of the Mysore State Life Insurance was extended for a further period of five years from 1st February 1932.

(v) The Mysore State Life Insurance.

Official Branch.

28. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-two proposals for insurance were dealt with in the Official Branch during the year 1931-32 as against 2,265 in 1930-31. Of these, 1,915 were accepted (1,459 being for first insurance and 456 for further insurance) 270 were rejected and 97 proposals were pending at the close of the year. Out of the 1,915 proposals accepted, policies were issued in respect of 1,774 cases assuring a bonus of Rs. 13,83,575 for a monthly premium of Rs. 4,707 and in the remaining 141 cases treasury receipts for payment of the first premia had not been received before the close of the year. Seven hundred and twenty policies held by 284 persons assuring a bonus of Rs. 3,57,553 matured as those persons attained their 55th year during 1931-32; 157 persons holding 276 policies assuring Rs. 1,94,013 were reported dead and 128 persons holding 193 policies assuring Rs. 1,22,186 surrendered their policies for surrender value. The opening balance at the credit of the fund at the beginning of the year under report was Rs. 98,05,153-10-9, exclusive of State Loan Bonds of the cash value of Rs. 2,87,925 which remained on hand. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 13,76,446-2-11 of which Rs. 9,54,392-5-9 were premia and other receipts, Rs. 4,08,595-14-3 interest realised on monthly balances and Rs. 13,460-14-11 interest realised on State Loan Bonds reserved for insured persons. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,34,993-2-11 leaving a balance of Rs. 105,46,606-10-9 at the end of the year. The percentage of the balance at the credit of the fund, after deducting the undischarged claims to the total liability, was 41·38 against 40·07 in the year previous. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance Scheme up to the end of 1931-32, was 45,715 of which 26,553 were for first, and 19,162 for further insurance and the total sum assured thereby was Rs. 3,27,40,830-6-0. The number of policies remaining effective at the end of the year was 27,735 assuring Rs. 2,33,03,968 for a monthly premium of Rs. 79,801-8-0. Of the remaining 17,980 policies, 17,356 policies assuring Rs. 90,49,577-11-4 were completely discharged and the claims of 182 persons holding 286 policies assuring Rs. 2,04,359-10-8 were pending disposal at the end of the year. Three hundred and thirty-eight policies assuring Rs. 1,82,925 were not realising premia. Out of the 17,356 policies completely discharged, 8,297 were discharged by maturity, 6,180 by death, 2,418 by surrender, 198 by cancellation and 263 by automatic adjustment.

Family Pension Fund.

29. The Family Pension Fund has been closed to new entrants. The opening balance of the fund at the beginning of the year under report was Rs. 2,340-8-7. The total receipts during the year including the interest on monthly balances amounted Rs. 322-7-0. The total payments on account of pension amounted to Rs. 1,380-0-0 leaving a closing balance of Rs. 1,282-15-7 at the end of the year.

Public Branch.

30. The opening balance of the Public Branch Fund on 1st July 1931 was Rs. 23,70,406-4-8. The income during the year was Rs. 7,65,864-1-3 and the expenditure was Rs. 2,47,498-2-8. The closing balance at the credit of the fund on 30th June 1932 was Rs. 28,88,772-3-3. Seventy insured persons were reported dead during the year and 51 policies were discharged by payment of Rs. 67,497-2-0 to the heirs of the deceased policy holders. A surrender value of Rs. 20,647-8-3 was paid in discharge of 216 policies. Twenty policies matured during the year and a sum of Rs. 29,262 was paid in respect of them. The total number of proposals

received from the commencement of the scheme to the end of 30th June 1932 was 23,932 assuring a bonus of Rs. 2,44,35,375. Of these, 20,329 proposals assuring Rs. 2,10,72,700 were accepted but only 16,114 proposals resulted in policies assuring Rs. 1,70,25,000 and realising an annual premium of Rs. 9,11,781-11-0.

Acceptance of proposals for 100 Rupee policies on the strength of ordinary medical certificates was sanctioned during the year as an experimental measure till the next actuarial valuation and 96 proposals were received under this scheme up to the close of the financial year.

31. The total outlay on the construction of the Insurance Office Building up to the end of 30th June 1932 was Rs. 1,33,319-1-0. General.

(vi) Government Savings Banks.

32. The number of accounts current at the end of the year was Rs. 37,572 with a balance of Rs. 1,73,13,238 at their credit. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,52,51,172 was at the credit of the public, giving an average Rs. 282 per depositor. The balance of Rs. 20,62,066 represents special deposits on behalf of certain special funds. The amount at the credit of dead accounts on 30th June 1932 was Rs. 1,40,724. A sum of Rs. 7,00,038 was earned as interest as compared with Rs. 6,91,143 in 1930-31. The amount deposited during the year was Rs. 61,16,935 and that withdrawn was Rs. 63,66,992. The excess of withdrawals over deposits was partly due to withdrawals for investment in the 7-year 5½ per cent fixed deposits. The amounts at the credit of accounts of Village Panchayets and other special funds came to Rs. 22,02,790. The number of depositors having balances of Rs. 5,000 and above on the 30th June 1932 was 456 and the total amount at their credit was Rs. 76,51,872.

33. There were two collecting Savings Banks at the end of the year both of them being permanent institutions. The amounts deposited and withdrawn in these banks were Rs. 3,69,548 and Rs. 3,34,617 respectively. The closing balance at the credit of these banks was Rs. 6,34,701. Forty-five applications for nomination to current savings bank accounts were received during the year as compared with 41 in the previous year.

34. An amount of Rs. 12,11,510 was deposited under the scheme of 5 per cent 5 year fixed deposits. A sum of Rs. 9,19,535 was withdrawn including the amount converted into 7-year 5½ per cent fixed deposits. The total amount in fixed deposit on 30th June 1932 was Rs. 37,96,700.

Orders were issued during the year authorising the receipt of fixed deposits for 7-years at 5½ per cent interest per annum and a sum of Rs. 12,65,100 was received as deposits under this head during the year.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

CALENDAR YEAR 1931.

(i) Births, Deaths and Epidemics.

Vital Statistics.

1. The following statement gives the figures of births and deaths as compared with those for the year 1930.

Year	Births				Deaths			
	Number of births	Male	Female	Rate per mille	Number of deaths	Male	Female	Rate per mille
1930	1,15,057	59,419	55,638	19·63	88,903	45,365	43,538	15·17
1931	1,19,762	61,467	58,295	18·64	94,265	48,000	46,265	14·67

2. The highest birth rate of 21·67 during the year was recorded in the Bangalore District and the lowest, 10·52 in the Kadur District. As compared with the year 1930, increase of births was reported only in Kolar District, the rate of increase being 2·14. Decrease of births was greatest in Kadur District, the rate of decrease being 6·64. Births reported during the year were generally in excess of the number of deaths registered. The birth rates recorded for the year in the cities of Bangalore, and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Field area were respectively 33·4, 26·1 and 38·4 per mille of population.

3. The highest death rate of 18·01 was recorded in the Kadur District and the lowest 12·05 in Chitaldrug District. As compared with the figures of the previous year, there was a decrease in the number of deaths in Bangalore, Hassan Shimoga, Chitaldrug and Tumkur Districts. The rates of mortality recorded in the cities of Bangalore, Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Field area were respectively 24·9, 30·2, and 27·2 per mille of population.

Infant mortality and *Child* welfare work.

4. During the year, 9,863 deaths of infants under one year of age were registered giving a mortality rate of 82·3 per thousand births against 94·0 in the year 1930. The highest rate of 112·1 was returned for the Kadur District, and the lowest 50·3 for the Mysore District. Sri Gunamba Maternity and Child Welfare Trust maintained 4 milk centres which were attended by 36,669 babies. The Civic and Social Progress Association of Mysore maintained a child welfare centre. A milk centre was continued to be maintained by the Civic and Social Progress Association Bangalore, where 40 infants were fed daily during the year with sterlised milk. A milk centre was maintained by the Shimoga Municipality during the year when on an average, 10 babies were given baths and fed daily. A day *creche* was conducted under the auspices of the Mysore State Ladies Conference, Bangalore, near the Binny Mills, and 18 to 20 babies attended it daily. A Baby Show was also held during the year under the auspices of the Ladies' Conference in which 2,000 babies took part.

Chief causes of mortality.

5. The mortality under the chief diseases during 1931 as compared with the year 1930 is noted below.

Name of disease	Deaths	
	1930	1931
Plague	6,843	5,715
Small-pox	6,134	2,296
Cholera	567	6,385
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	4,055	3,899
Respiratory Diseases	2,380	3,239

Plague prevailed in all parts of the State during the year and Anti-plague inoculations numbering in all 2,11,565 were performed. Cholera was also prevalent in all the districts, and some jatras were stopped in consequence. During the year, 2,22,378 anti-cholera inoculations were done. Deaths from all kinds of fevers totalled 40,399 against 35,212 during 1930.

(ii) Progress of Sanitation.

Bureau of Epidemiology and communicable diseases.

6. A new Anti-Malaria Unit at Mysore was sanctioned during the year and with the opening of this unit in March 1931, there were five stations where regular Anti-Malaria work was carried on during the year. The staff of the malaria station at Nagenahalli was reorganised and the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors were replaced by field-men for dusting *Paris-green* as a trial measure, and as this change was found to work very satisfactorily, it was also introduced into the malaria stations at Mudigere and Hiriyur. With a view to devising measures for effective malaria control at minimum capital cost for small population units, it was decided during the year to reduce the area under control gradually from the radius of one mile to half a mile.

The investigation into the period of flotation of the particles of *Paris-green* started during 1930 was concluded during this year and the important findings were:—

(1) *Paris-green* was constantly found 120 hours after the last application in each of the three types of breeding places investigated, *viz.*, river, swamp and pool. (2) the pool averaged the largest count of 310 particles per square inch immediately after the *paris-green* application and the river the lowest with an average of 42 particles, (3) a 100 per cent. lethal effect of *paris-green* was noticed eight hours after application. The weekly distribution of a small dose of plasmoquine compound as an experimental anti-malaria measure started at Marikanave last year was continued during the year. Quarterly spleen and blood examinations were done. A paper on "Dissection of Female Anophelines in Mysore State" was published in the Records of the Malarial Survey of India during the year. The stations for the study of malaria were visited during the year by Dr. V. G. Heiser, M.D., the Far Eastern Representative of the Rockefeller Foundation, Major Covell, M.D., I.M.S., Acting Director, Central Malaria Bureau, Kasauli, the Director of Public Health, Baroda State and Dr. Timbres, Medical Officer of Health, Shantinikethan, Bengal.

A spleen survey of a number of villages in the Irwin Canal area and in close proximity to the channels was done during the year, with a view to determine the existing condition with reference to malaria. A malaria survey of the Rayankere Dairy Farm, Kolar Gold Field, certain villages in the Tumkur District, Tumkur Town and Narasimharajapura was also undertaken during the year. The principal antilarval measures adopted were paris-greening and the employment of *Gambusia* fish.

In Mysore City, malaria staff was entertained by the City Municipality during the year. A consignment of *Gambusia* fish was successfully taken to Mysore and a hatchery was established in the pond within the Ayurvedic Herb Gardens below the Kukkarahalli tank. Special malarial surveys of the Body Guard lines and Princess Krishnajammanni Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Mysore City were also made during the course of the year.

In Bangalore City, the experiment with the larvicidal fish *Gambusia* for controlling the A. Stephensi mosquito breeding in wells having proved satisfactory, the area under fish control was extended by including all wells in the northern half of the city. A spleen survey was also made in the city.

The Hookworm campaign unit visited 117 estates and 11,579 estate coolies were treated. Systematic visits were also made to several medical institutions in the specified area and the new method of treatment was demonstrated to the local medical officers. Twenty-one dispensaries were visited during the demonstrations. 6,725 persons were treated against Hookworm infection in the several medical institutions during the year.

Bureau of Health Education.

7. In the year under report, the Bureau of Health Education gave 89 lectures illustrated by films to an approximate audience of 33,072 people including school children and ladies. The bureau worked in association with the Hookworm campaign unit in the malnad parts of Kadur and Hassan Districts demonstrating films on Hookworm disease during part of the year on the several coffee and tea estates.

Bureau of Rural Health.

8. The Rural Health unit at Mandya continued to be popular among the villagers. Plague and cholera prevailed in the unit area and increased its scope of work. The unit extended its operations to a few border villages of the Seringapatam taluk. The novel feature of the work of this unit was its successful attempts at immunising the people near infected localities in anticipation of the disease during both plague and cholera epidemics by preventive inoculation. The unit installed 32 bore-hole latrines at Maddur and suggestions were given for the installation of flushing latrine of the septic tank type in private houses in the Mandya extension. The two midwives attached to the unit paid 3,701 maternity visits in addition to conducting 95 labour cases. A spleen survey was conducted by the unit in 19 villages situated along the Irwin Canal zone and 1,036 cases were examined for enlarged spleen. The unit laboratory examined 236 blood smears, 65 specimens of urine, 11 specimens of spleen smears from dead rats, six samples of fæces, 13 specimens of sputum, one specimen of nasal smear and one sample for fungus.

Bureau of Sanitary Engineering.

9. The work of the Bureau of Sanitary Engineering consisted of preparing plans and projects for water supply, town improvement, drainage, bore-hole latrines etc., during the year. Sixteen new water supply schemes were prepared by the Bureau which also proposed extensions and improvements to six existing water supplies and examined 26 water supply systems. Forty-two towns and villages were inspected with a view to make further suggestions and to note the progress of work in the matter of sanitation, drainage and other improvements. Town Surveys and preparation of town maps were completed for nine localities and plans were prepared for the improvement of 17 towns and villages. Plans for the lay-out of extensions of seven localities were completed. Pre-chlorination was started at Mysore and Bangalore during the year. The collection of water samples for bacteriological examination from Municipal and Rural water supply systems was continued throughout the year and 919 samples of water were so collected and examined. The services of the field staff of this Bureau were utilised in connection with numerous outbreaks of cholera in the State, for the sterilization of drinking water supplies. Seven new drainage projects and improvements to the existing systems were prepared by the Bureau during the year. The installation of cheap flushing latrines for utilising existing house connections in Mysore was pushed forward by the Municipal Council and 400 house connections were converted into flushing latrines. A latrine involving the principles of the cheap flushing latrine at Mysore City and a small septic tank was installed at a private residence in the Mandya Rural Health unit area in order to encourage an improved method of night soil disposal in a new extension.

A conservable latrine in Bangalore City was converted into an Imhoff closet in order to determine the efficiency of this type of installation for use in thickly populated areas and it is giving satisfactory service.

Compost making was carried out in Mysore City at first on an experimental scale utilising ordinary street refuse and conserved night soil from the City. The experiment having proved successful, the production of compost on a larger scale was undertaken and a committee consisting of the Director of Agriculture, the Sanitary Engineer and Dr. Fowler was also formed in order to devise improvements in this direction. The establishment of the Bureau was improved by the addition of a probationer in Sanitary Engineering.

City Health Organisations.

10. The Sanitary staff of the respective municipalities supervised the general sanitation in Bangalore and Mysore Cities. The number of house to house inspections in Bangalore City was 8,649 and in Mysore City 4,940. Notices issued under the Municipal Regulation were 3,755 in Bangalore and 2,765 in Mysore. The terms of these notices were complied with in respect of 3,073 cases in Bangalore and 2,306 in Mysore. There were 546 prosecutions in Bangalore and 459 in Mysore, the amount of fines realised in cases which ended in conviction being Rs. 389-8-0 in Bangalore and Rs. 730 and odd in Mysore.

Five lepers and 54 vagrants suffering from chronic ailments in Bangalore City detected by the sanitary staff, were transported for admission to the Epidemic Diseases Hospital, Bangalore City. Intensive health propaganda by lantern lectures and distribution of leaflets on plague, cholera, small-pox, typhoid, etc., was conducted in Mysore City.

In the Kolar Gold Fields area, 329 cases of sanitary offences involving 217 persons were conducted. Of these, 86 cases were withdrawn, 61 persons were convicted and the total amount of fines realised was Rs. 144-4-0.

(iii) Vaccination.

11. Vaccination continued to be compulsory in all urban areas including city municipalities and in rural areas in the whole of Shimoga District and parts of Kadur, Hassan, Kolar and Bangalore Districts. The average number of vaccinators employed in the State was 174. One lakh sixty-nine thousand, eight hundred and sixty-seven vaccinations were performed during the year against 2,10,927 in the year 1930. Of these, 147,020 were primary vaccinations and 22,847 were re-vaccinations. There being no severe and extensive out-breaks of small-pox during the year, the demand for vaccination was somewhat less. Among those whose results were known, 84·1 per cent of primary vaccinations and 37·3 per cent of re-vaccinations were successful against 84·8 per cent and 30·2 per cent respectively of the previous year.

12. The largest number of vaccinations was performed in Mysore District, *viz.* 30,894 (of which 27,924 were primary vaccinations) and the smallest number, *viz.*, 11,601 in the Kadur District. Among Adikarnatakas, the number of vaccinations performed was 13,878 (excluding Kolar District). The number of vaccinations performed by medical subordinates in the different dispensaries was 5,532 of which 4,172 were primary and 1,360 were re-vaccinations against 8,694 in 1930 (5,732 primary and 2,962 re-vaccinations).

13. The total cost incurred in respect of vaccination exclusive of the Vaccine Institute amounted to Rs. 65,558-11-3 against Rs. 71,582 in the year 1930. The average cost of each successful case was Re. 0-9-8½ against Re. 0-7-2 in the year previous.

(iv) Vaccine Institute.

14. Three hundred and thirty-four calves were vaccinated during the year against 354 in the year previous of which 11 or 3·3 per cent had to be rejected owing to abnormal reaction as compared with 13 or 3·7 per cent in the year 1930. The quantity of pulp collected from the remaining 323 calves was 42,673 grains (including 15,178 grains used in the manufacture of glycerine lymph for seed, experiments, etc.,) sufficient for 4,26,730 cases as against 32,646 grains of pulp sufficient for 326,460 cases collected in the year 1930. The average yield per calf vaccinated was 132 grains of pulp (equivalent to 1,320 cases) as against 127 grains of pulp (equivalent to 1,270 cases) in the year 1930.

15. The quantity of Lanoline lymph issued from the institute during the year was enough for 2,47,485 cases, including 46,920 cases issued to stations outside the State as against 2,82,059 cases and 42,756 cases respectively in the year previous. The work in the model range was continued during the year and 97 per cent of the primary vaccinations done in this range were successful. The income and expenditure of the institute during the year amounted to Rs. 25,127-7-8 and Rs. 20,573-9-0 respectively against Rs. 25,174 and Rs. 19,268 respectively in the year previous. With a view to ensure selection of better type of men for training in vaccination by the local bodies, revised rules for admission were sanctioned during the year.

16. Nine candidates for qualifying in vaccination were trained and six were granted certificates during the year. Seven pupil compounders and one Sanitary Inspector were also given training. The usual course of lectures in vaccination for the final L.M.P. and M.B.B.S. students of the Mysore University were also held.

(v) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Number of Institutions.

17. Seven new medical institutions were opened and 5 were closed during the calendar year bringing the total number of institutions working in the State on 31st December 1931 to 274. Of these 28 were State Public, 16 State non-public, 213 Local and Municipal Fund, 6 private aided, 4 private non-aided, and 7 Railway Institutions.

Relief—Out-patients.

18. During the year 3,671,869 out-patients were treated in all classes of hospitals and dispensaries against 3,459,002 in the previous year. The daily average attendance of out-patients in the State Public, Local and Municipal Fund and Private Aided Dispensaries was 16,831·75 against 17,083·65 in the year previous.

Inpatients.

19. The total number of beds available for in-patients was 1,049 for men and 1,085 for women. The total number of in-patients treated during the year in all the hospitals and dispensaries was 42,106.

Operations.

20. The operations performed in all the medical institutions of the State during the year came to 97,822 and deaths in surgical cases numbered 110 as compared with 83,495 operations and 151 deaths in the previous year. Of the 85,172 surgical cases including 103 of the year previous, 80,406 were cured, 4,339 were relieved, 176 were discharged otherwise, 110 died, leaving 141 patients under treatment at the end of the year.

Indigenous Institutions.

21. The number of patients treated in the Ayurvedic and Unani Institutions was 1,226,704 against 1,003,560 in 1930.

Prevailing diseases.

22. The number of out-patients treated for malaria was 6,88,209 being the largest as usual, the next in order being all other diseases of the digestive system, diseases of the respiratory system except pneumonia and tuberculosis of the lungs, diseases of the eye, ulcers, diseases of the skin, injuries (General and Local), pyrexia of uncertain origin, diseases of the ear, dyspepsia and diseases of the nervous system.

X-Ray.

23. The number of cases which came up for electro-therapy during the year was 9,366 in the Victoria Hospital at Bangalore and 3,658 in the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore. Four thousand four hundred and twenty X-ray exposures (3,900 in Bangalore and 520 in Mysore) were given, 4,309 screen examinations (1,886 in Bangalore and 2,423 in Mysore) were made, and 2,744 radiograms (1,907 in Bangalore and 837 in Mysore) were taken against 3,799, 3,633 and 1,571 respectively during the previous year.

Midwives.

24. The number of midwives working in the State during the year was 274 against 235 in the previous year and the number of cases attended by them was 19,474 as against 18,456 in the previous year giving an average of about 71 per midwife per annum, against 78 in the previous year.

Dental Department.

25. The number of cases treated in the Dental Department of the Victoria Hospital was 3,176 against 4,426 in the previous year.

Infantile Billiary Cirrhosis.

26. The work of investigating into the cause and extent of prevalence of Infantile Billiary Cirrhosis was continued till January 1932 and a preliminary report of the work done was published. Further investigation is being carried on both at Sagar which is believed to be an endemic centre as well as at the Victoria Hospital where the Pathologist attended to this work as part of his regular duties.

General.

27. The following are the important measures undertaken during the year :—

(*a*) As preparatory to the acceptance in due course of a self contained scheme of medical inspection of schools, one of the medical inspectors was deputed by Government to Europe to specialise in this line.

(*b*) Arrangements were made during the year for giving a course in first-aid in certain selected schools in the State.

(*c*) Fees for X-ray work were revised so as to be commensurate with the additional facilities provided for the work in the Victoria Hospital and Krishnarajendra Hospital. The levy of a fee of eight annas per day from persons whose income exceeds Rs. 50 per mensem for treatment as in-patients in all the District Hospitals was sanctioned and the fees for out-patient treatment were also enhanced.

(*d*) The bill for the Registration of medical practitioners in Mysore was passed and notified as Regulation V of 1931.

(*e*) The amendment of the Mysore Municipal Regulation aiming at the licensing of medical shops and compounders was also passed and notified.

(vi) Special Hospitals.

Maternity.

28. There were three Hospitals for the treatment of Maternity cases, *viz.*, the Maternity Hospital at Bangalore, the Vani Vilas Hospital at Mysore and the Maternity Hospital at Robertsonpet. The total number of in-patients treated in these institutions during the year was 5,674 against 5,543 in 1930. The number of deaths among in-patients was 105 against 85 in the year previous. The total number of out-patients treated in these hospitals was 56,566 against 58,573 in 1930. This gives a total daily average attendance of 476·59 patients for these institutions as compared with 438·66 in the year previous. There were 70 midwives under training in these institutions. The total expenditure on these hospitals amounted to Rs. 1,08,138 as against 1,10,659 during 1930. The number of operations performed was 747 of which 97·9 per cent was successful.

For Eye Diseases.

29. The number of in-patients treated at the Minto Opthalmic Hospital, Bangalore and the Eye Department of the Krishnarajendra Hospital, Mysore, was 3,214 and the number of out-patients 39,080 compared with 3,135 and 53,272 respectively in the previous year. Two thousand and fifty-two operations of an important nature were performed during the year almost all of which were successful. The total expenditure on the Minto Opthalmic Hospital was Rs. 56,947 against Rs. 57,435 during the year 1930. Seventeen qualified medical men from British India underwent post-graduate course in the Minto Opthalmic Hospital during the year.

For Leprosy.

30. The total number of inmates in the Leper Asylum in Bangalore inclusive of 101 patients under treatment at the close of the year 1930 was 547 (434 males, 104 females, 6 boys and 3 girls) as against a total of 425 (321 males, 85 females, 10 boys and 9 girls) in the previous year. The Leper Asylum was extended and improved at a cost of Rs. 19,000 and the in-patient accommodation was practically doubled. The extensive open yards were converted into vegetable and flower gardens. A Leprosy Survey in Bangalore City was started and a Sub-Assistant Surgeon trained in Leprosy was appointed for the purpose. He engaged himself in a systematic examination of all the labourers employed in the mills. During the year there were 11 lepers of the Civil and Military Station under treatment in the Asylum. The expenditure on the Asylum was Rs. 21,497 including Rs. 1,492 on lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore as against Rs. 20,749 during the preceding year.

Dr. A. R. Wade, Leprosy Specialist of the United States of America, visited the Leper Asylum at Bangalore during the year.

For Epidemic Diseases.

31. There were three Hospitals for the treatment of Epidemic Diseases one each in Bangalore, Mysore and the Kolar Gold Fields Area. The Hospital at Bangalore admitted 663 patients during the year as against 587 in the previous year of whom 276 were cured, 30 relieved, 166 discharged otherwise, 191 died, giving a percentage of 28·81 deaths to the number admitted. The number of admissions to the Mysore Hospital was 442 (as against 386 in the previous year), of whom 208 were cured 33 were relieved, 36 discharged otherwise and 165 died giving a percentage of 37 deaths to the number admitted. The Hospital in the Kolar Gold Fields Area provided relief to 170 patients (as against 196 in the year 1930) of whom 108 were cured, 1 discharged otherwise and 61 died giving a percentage of 35·88 deaths to the number admitted. The total expenditure on these institutions was 33,919.

For Tuberculosis

32. In the Princess Krishnajammanni Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Mysore, 264 in-patients were treated during the year as against 128 in the previous year. Of these 5 were cured, 209 relieved, 25 remained, and 25 died. The number of out-patients treated was 822 with a daily average of 2·06 as against 8·32 in the previous year. The expenditure on this institution was Rs. 46,542. The charges for special wards in this institution were revised during the year.

For Lunacy.

33. The year opened with 132 patients under treatment in the Mental Hospital, Bangalore and 157 fresh admissions were made during the year, the total number treated being 289. Of these, 123 were discharged (38 were cured, 72 improved, 5 did not improve and 8 were discharged otherwise), 25 died leaving 141 under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average strength was 135·81 against 147·96 of the previous year. Compared with the admissions the recoveries and deaths amounted to 24·2 and 15·92 per cent respectively against 31·06 and 22·36 per cent in the preceding year. There were 28 paying patients at the commencement of the year and 41 were subsequently admitted bringing the total to 69. There were 46 patients of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore under treatment at the beginning of the year and 39 were admitted during the year making a total of 85. Of these, 30 were discharged, and 5 died leaving 55 patients under treatment at the close of the year. The cost of maintaining the patients from the Civil and Military Station amounted to Rs. 14,307 as against Rs. 13,189 in the previous year. Including the 11 criminal lunatics at the beginning of the year and 3 fresh admissions, the total number of such patients was 14. Of these 5 were discharged and 9 remained during the year. The expenditure on this institution was Rs. 55,526 against Rs. 56,550 in the year 1930.

Finance.

34. The total expenditure on the Hospitals and Dispensaries in the State during the year amounted to Rs. 14,72,522 (as against Rs. 14,23,694 in the year 1930), of which a sum of Rs. 11,47,098 represents the State Grant and Rs. 2,76,028 the contribution from District and Municipal Funds. The balance was met from miscellaneous sources consisting chiefly of fees from patients liable to be charged *for treatment.*

(vii) Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

35. Three hundred and fifty-one specimens were received for chemical analysis chiefly from Government Departments and a few from private persons against 223 in the previous year. Of these, 61 were samples of water.

36. The number of bacteriological examinations made at the Institute was 12,305 as against 11,878 in the preceding year. Of these, 10,570 were samples of blood, and 1,352 water. Three samples of Cerebro spinal fluid were examined for Colloidal Gold Test. Nine Sub-Assistant Surgeons from the Medical Department were sent over for training in the Institute during the year.

37. One hundred and ninety-eight cases with 852 articles were received for examination in the Medico-Legal Section as compared with 226 cases with 792 articles in the year 1930. Of these, 87 cases related to suspected human poisoning.

38. The increase of work in all the sections of the laboratory necessitated the appointment of an assistant to the Chemical Examiner.

(viii) Census.

39. The abstraction work having come to a close by the end of the year 1931-32, the establishment of the Abstraction Office was disbanded and thereafter the piece-work establishment consisted of only two supervisors and six compilers.

40. Compilation of Census Tables was taken up and completed by the end of January 1932.

41. The final draft of the Census report was commenced in February 1932 and as the chapters of the report were ready, they were sent to the Census Commissioner for India for suggestions before being finally printed. The first seven tables of Volume IV and 128 pages of Volume V were printed by the end of June 1932.

42. The preparation of a Kannada summary was taken up in the first week of May 1932 and was in progress by the end of the year.

43. The expenditure of the department was Rs. 73,200 against a budget grant of Rs. 1,15,000. A sum of Rs. 20,000 out of the provision for printing and stationery was surrendered in March 1932.

CHAPTER VII—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(i) University of Mysore.

Constitution, Senate Council, etc.

1. Dr. E. P. Metcalfe, D.Sc., F. INST. P. continued as Vice-Chancellor of the University. There were eleven meetings of the University Council and four of the Senate during the year. The following are among the more important of the recommendations of the Senate sanctioned by Government :—

(i) Second Languages in the University Courses not to be restricted to Kannada and Urdu but to include the following :—
Tamil, Telugu, Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian.

(ii) Exemption of the Depressed Class Students from payment of tuition and examination fees for another period of three years.

(iii) Revision of the scale of fees for the Degree Courses in Arts and Science so as to permit of a reduced rate in the case of failed students undergoing instruction only in particular divisions.

The following modifications in the courses of studies and schemes of examinations were sanctioned during the year :—

(i) Inclusion in the scheme of optional subjects for the B.A., Degree of the combination of English with a Science subject and an Arts subject.

(ii) Inclusion of class record and class examination marks in the scheme of examination for B.Sc., Honours preliminary in the minor subject.

(iii) Treatment of class examination marks in all Arts subjects in the degree examinations not as an integral part of the scheme of examination, but only for decisions on marginal cases.

(iv) Institution of the M.A., and the M. Sc., Degrees under the Reorganisation Schemes from July 1932.

(v) The abolition with effect from 1932-33 of the Special Intermediate Courses leading to Medicine and Engineering.

The examinations for the B.A., and the B.Sc., under the old rules were held for the last time in March 1932.

Lectures, Publications, etc.

2. The general scheme of University Extension lectures had to be suspended during the year as a measure of economy. A course of lectures on Social Hygiene and Health were however given under the auspices of the University at Kolar and Tumkur, by the Association for Social and Moral Hygiene. Three special lectures were arranged by the Mysore Maharaja's College and one special lecture was delivered under the auspices of the University.

Instruction and Examinations.

3. The number of students on the rolls of the University Colleges was 779 in the Arts and Science Colleges, 146 in the Engineering College and 82 in the Medical College.

The following were the results of the University Examinations held during the year :—

Examinations	Number Examined	Number Passed	Examinations	Number Examined	Number Passed
OCTOBER 1931.					
1. First L. M. P. ...	14	6	3. Third L. M. P. ...	12	6
2. Second do ...	21	14	4. Final do ...	17	7
MARCH AND APRIL 1932.					
1. M. A. Degree ...	48	33	19. B. Sc. (Hons.) Preliminary; Second Language.	46	46
2. M. Sc. Degree ...	2	2	20. B. Sc. (Hons.) Preliminary; Minor Subject.	46	45
3. B. A. Degree (Old) Part I ...	167	84	21. B. Sc. Honours Final ...	33	31
4. Do do II ...	190	91	22. Qualified for B. Sc. (Pass) ...	...	2
5. B. A. (Pass) Compulsory English.	90	80	23. First Examination in Engineering.	58	38
6. B. A. (Pass) Second Language...	86	77	24. Second Examination in Engineering.	33	28
7. Do Optional ...	94	48	25. B. E. Degree (Old) ...	25	19
8. B. A. (Hons.) Preliminary; Compulsory English.	36	33	26. B. E. Degree (New) ...	22	18
9. B. A. (Hons.) Preliminary; Second Language.	31	27	27. B. T. Degree (Theory) ...	37	30
10. B. A. (Hons.) Preliminary; Minor Subject.	29	29	28. B. T. Degree (Practical) ...	32	24
11. B. A. (Hons.) Final ...	45	43	29. First M. B B. S. Part I ...	8	7
12. Qualified for B. A. (Pass) ...	...	2	30. Do do II ...	20	11
13. B. Sc. (Old) Part I; English...	7	5	31. Second M. B. B. S. ...	19	11
14. Do II; Optional...	16	14	32. Final do ...	12	5
15. B. Sc. (Pass); Compulsory English.	154	120	33. First L. M. P. ...	52	38
16. B. Sc. (Pass); Second Language.	132	120	34. Second do ...	31	18
17. Do Optional ...	154	81	35. Third do ...	23	13
18. B. Sc. (Hons.) Preliminary; Compulsory English.	47	46	36. Final do ...	23	12
			37. Intermediate Examinations ...	1,294	325

4. Fifty-nine Women candidates were successful in the University Examinations as noted below :—

(1) M. A. Degree	...	...	...	2
(2) B. A. Degree	..	...	...	18
(3) B. Sc. Degree	...	...	...	10
(4) B. T. Degree	...	...	...	4
(5) Intermediate Examination	...	...	...	15
(6) M. B. B. S.	...	...	...	10
			Total	59

Endowments, Medals, and Scholarships.

5. Fresh Endowments of the value of Rs. 21,600 were accepted by the University during the year bringing the total number of Endowments to 78, of the value of about Rs. 3,65,120. In addition to the usual medals and scholarships awarded from Endowment Funds, 548 scholarships were granted during the year including 202 scholarships awarded to students belonging to the backward communities, 47 scholarships to women students in the Colleges, 43 merit scholarships and a number of special scholarships to deserving students. Free studentships were awarded according to the prescribed scale of 30 per cent of the net strength in the degree courses and 25 per cent in the Intermediate courses.

Hostels, Unions and Athletics.

6. The number of students who were boarders in the men's college hostels was 235 and that in the women's hostel was nine. The University lodges at Tumkur and Shimoga provided boarding for twelve students each. Facilities were given for the University Union to make boarding arrangements for students not in hostels by constructing a kitchen adjacent to the union.

Physical culture received due attention in all the constituent and Intermediate Colleges. Sanction was obtained during the year for the appointment of a gymnastics instructor in the Central College from 1st July 1932. The University Rover Corps maintained a high level of efficiency in scouting activities. The rovers of the Central College rendered assistance at the Indian Science Congress Session of 1932 and their services were very much appreciated by the Congress Authorities.

Libraries.

7. At the end of the year, there were 20,663 volumes in the University Library and 38,846 and 13,612 in the Libraries of the Constituent and Intermediate Colleges respectively. The number of printed books and manuscripts in the Oriental Library at the close of the year was 14,885 and 19,506 respectively. Five hundred and fifty-eight volumes of the Library publications were either presented to or exchanged with learned pandits, distinguished scholars and various public institutions.

Finance.

8. The income of the University from all sources, includiug the Government grant of Rs. 9,50,000 amounted to Rs. 12,20,650 and the expenditure came to Rs. 11,34,577, the corresponding figures for the preceding year being Rs. 14,16,337 and Rs. 13,79,375 respectively. Towards receipts, the contribution from College fees was Rs. 1,67,810 and from examination fees Rs. 73,578. Important items of expenditure were Rs. 94,439 under 'Direction' Rs. 9,01,096 on Colleges including Rs. 5,76,176 on Tutorial staff, Rs. 67,928 on examinations, Rs. 44,914 on buildings and Rs. 69,423 on scholarships and prizes.

Convocation.

9. The fourteenth convocation of the University for conferring degrees was held on 29th August 1931, when His Highness Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., the Pro-Chancellor presided. Dr. M. O. Forster, F.R.S., Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore addressed the graduates of the year.

Recognition of degrees and examinations.

10. The B.E. Degree of this University was recognised by the Madras Government as qualification for Electrical Engineers employed by Municipal Councils and the question of recognising this degree by the Institution of Engineers, India, was under consideration. The M.B.B.S. Degree of this University was recognised as a registerable degree by the Bombay and the Bengal Governments.

General.

11. The proposals for the constitutional reorganisation of the Mysore University were under consideration. A beginning was made during the year towards the formation of a Pathological Museum in the Medical College, Mysore. The scheme submitted by the University for the publication of an English-Kannada Dictionary was sanctioned. The Indian Science Congress Session of 1931-32 was held at

Bangalore in January 1932 under the auspices of the University and a large number of members of the Scientific Departments of the University took advantage of the Session to read papers and to partake in the discussions.

(ii) Education.

12. There has been a decrease both in the number of public and private institutions and in the number of pupils reading in Public Institutions. The decrease in the number of schools and scholars in public institutions was due to the amalgamation of Girls and Adikarnataka schools with general schools, the abolition of a large number of languishing Primary schools, especially aided Night Schools, the abolition of Incomplete Middle Schools, (these schools were amalgamated with the Primary schools and designated " Privileged Primary Schools " but facilities provided for education were in no way curtailed in as much as the classes and the teachers to handle them continued), and the unprecedented economic depression which has compelled some parents to utilise the labour of their children and a careful and rigorous enforcement of rules of admission, rules of attendance and removal of children under school-age from the rolls. On the 31st March 1932, there were 7,914 public and private institutions with a strength of 3,09,788 pupils as against 8,315 institutions with a strength of 3,23,046 pupils on the corresponding date of the previous year. The number of public institutions was 6,698 as against 7,091 in 1930-31, and the number of scholars in them was 2,90,746 as against 3,04,562 in the preceding year.

The different classes of public institutions with their strengths are shown below :—

	Kind of institution.	*No.*	*Strength.*
1.	Government	371	39,240
2.	Municipal schools and schools under the control of Local Educational Authorities	4,892	1,99,591
3.	Aided	1,426	51,429
4.	Un-aided	9	486

13. The percentage of boys and girls at school to the population of the school-going age (calculated as usual at 15 per cent of the total population) according to the Census of 1931 was 32·2, as against 36·75 in 1930-31, that of boys only to the male population of school-going age was 50·7 as against 58·05 and that of girls only to the female population of school-going age was 12·7 as against 14·62 in the previous year. There was also an apparent decrease in the percentage of pupils at school to the population of school-going age. The percentages during the year 1930-31 were calculated on the Census population of 1921 while the calculations for the current year are based on the Census figures of 1931. The population according to the Census of 1931 was 6,423,189 or greater by 5,63,237 than that of the year 1921. There was also an actual decrease in the strength of pupils as noted above. On an average, there was one school for every 3·7 square miles of area and 812 persons of the total population. One out of every 3·1 of the population of the school-going age was under instruction and the proportion of pupils to the total population was one in 20·7 against one in 19·94 in 1930-31. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 7·6, that of girls to the total female population 1·9 and that of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population was 4·8.

The following statement shows the percentage of students in each grade of schools to the total number of students :—

	Grades of schools.	*Percentage of*	
		Boys.	*Girls.*
(1)	Colleges	1·3	0·20
(2)	High Schools	2·9	1·45
(3)	Middle Schools	12·8	3·57
(4)	Primary ,, ...	80·7	93·73
(5)	Special ,, ...	2·3	1·05

The average monthly number of pupils on the rolls in all public institutions was 2,89,998 against 3,00,344 in the previous year and the average daily attendance was 2,22,784 against 2,27,561 or 76·82 per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls against 75·89 in the previous year.

Collegiate Education.

14. There were four institutions for the study of Oriental Languages. The strength of these institutions was 522 against 497 in the previous year. Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore and the Pandits' and Moulvis' classes of the Training College at Mysore continued to be under the control of the Department of Public Instruction. The strength of the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, was 100 including four girls (against 102 in 1930-31) consisting of 60 Brahmins, 30 Lingayets, nine Vaisyas and one Visvakarma. There were 13 students in the Pandits' classes of whom one was a lady student and eight in the Moulvis class on 31st March 1932.

Secondary Education—1. High Schools.

15. During the year under report, there were in all 29 High Schools for Boys with a strength of 6,596 pupils against the same number of schools with a strength of 6,528 in the previous year. Of these 29 schools, 17 were Government and 12 aided institutions. (In addition, there were two unaided High Schools—Sri S. L. N. Charities High School at Bangalore and the High School at Goribidnur). The average daily attendance in all the schools was 5,976 against 5,844 in 1930-31.

The Vernacular High Schools (both for men and women) were maintained in the following institutions:—

(1) The Government Training College for Men at Mysore.
(2) The District Normal School, Tumkur.
(3) Do Shimoga.
(4) The Womens' Training College, Mysore.

The total strength of these classes on 31st March 1932 was 251 pupils as against 241 pupils in the previous year.

2. Middle Schools.

16. The total number of Middle Schools for boys increased from 284 to 290 and their strength increased from 28,633 to 29,879 during the year. Of these schools, 262 were Government institutions, 25 aided and three un-aided. Classified according to languages, 29 were Urdu Middle Schools, four Tamil Schools, one European Middle School and 256 Kannada Middle Schools. There were 95 Practical Instruction classes imparting instruction in Vocational subjects, such as Carpentry, Tailoring, Brass work, Agriculture, Sericulture, etc. Of these, 89 were attached to Boys' Schools and six to Girls' Schools.

Primary Education.

17. The number of Primary Schools for boys on 31st March 1932 was 5,676 with a strength of 2,10,944 pupils against 5,857 schools with a strength of 2,22,816 pupils in the previous year. The decrease in the number of schools is due mainly to the amalgamation of Primary Schools and that in numbers to the abolition of several Adult Night Schools. Of the total number of Primary Schools, 10 were Government institutions, 4,424 schools under the control of Local Education Authorities and 1,242 aided institutions.

The percentage of boys in the Primary classes to the total male population of the school-going age was 42·82 as against 49·75 in the previous year. Of the total number of boys and girls, 1,28,922 pupils or 53·22 per cent were in the first year class.

Special Instruction—(1) Training Institutions.

18. The number of training institutions on 31 March 1932 was 13 as against 14 in the previous year, the one at Kolar being abolished during the year. Of these, 11 were Government institutions and one was aided and the other unaided. The total strength of all these institutions was 729 (657 men and 72 women) on the 31st March 1932.

(2) Industrial and Engineering Schools.

19. There were twenty Industrial schools including two for girls with a total strength of 1,932 pupils. The two schools for girls which were under the control of the Department had a strength of 386 pupils. The remaining schools were under the control of the Department of Industries and Commerce.

The School of Engineering, Bangalore, had a strength of 330 pupils on 31st March 1932 against 303 in the previous year.

(3) Commercial Schools.

20. On 31st March 1932, there were six Commercial Schools. Of these, one was a Government institution, two were aided and three unaided. There were also

three Technical Institutions. Two were attached to the Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore and one to the Government High School, Tiptur. The former sent up candidates for the Letter-Press Printing, etc., Examinations and the latter to the Commercial Examinations. The strength of these schools was 854 as against 551 in the previous year. The strength of the Government institutions was 191 as against 165 in the previous year.

(4) Other Special Schools.

21. The Central Institute for Defectives, Mysore, had a strength of 75 consisting of 32 deaf and 43 blind children against 86 in the previous year. The pupils of the Deaf section are taught the three R's with articulation and reading in addition to some industries, and those in the Blind section are at different stages of instruction—Literary and Vocational. During the year, gardening has been introduced and is proving very useful as it supplies all the vegetables required by the boarders.

(5) Sanskrit Schools.

22. The number of Sanskrit Schools and Vedapatasalas on 31st March 1932 was 79 exclusive of the Sanskrit Colleges against 77 institutions in the previous year and their strength was 1,734 inclusive of 115 girls against 1,846 in the previous year. Of the total strength—

1,239	were Brahmin boys,
106	Brahmin girls,
1	Kshatria boy,
40	Vaisya boys,
2	Vaisya girls,
212	Lingayet boys,
25	Vokkaligar boys,
1	do girl,
1	Ligayet girl,
72	Jain boys,
30	Other Hindu boys and
5	Other Hindu girls.

Besides these, there were 2,530 pupils reading Sanskrit in General Schools thus bringing the total number of pupils reading Sanskrit to 4,264.

Results of Public Examinations.

23. The results of the S. S. L. C. Examination were as follows :—

Institutions	Number				Percentage of passes
	Registered	Examined	Passed	Declared eligible for College course	
1. Government	1,534	1,519	882	494	58
2. Municipal	144	143	89	43	62
3. Aided	602	592	386	226	65
4. Private study	178	168	37	10	22

24. The results of the other Examinations are as follows :—

Examinations	Number			Percentage of passes
	Registered	Examined	Passed	
Vernacular Upper Secondary	229	218	65	30·0
Middle School	6,530	6,424	2,611	40·6
Lower Secondary	2,826	2,730	746	30·9
T.C. Secondary Grade (Full)	45	45	23	51·1
(Final only)	3	3	...	..
T.C. Upper Secondary Grade (Full)	41	41	24	58·5
(Final only)	7	7	5	71·4
T.C. Lower Secondary Grade (Full)	333	329	88	26·7
(Final only)	31	24	17	70·8
Sanskrit Board Examinations	39	39	8	20·5
Commercial Examinations	835	799	289	36·2

Women's Education.

25. On 31st March 1932, there were 566 girls' schools of all grades with a strength of 34,401 pupils as against 644 institutions with a strength of 34,892 pupils in the previous year. The reduction in the number of schools was due to the amalgamation of the primary schools for Girls with those of Boys. There were 24,064 girls reading in Boys' Schools. Thus, the total number of girls under instruction in all the schools was 57,962 as against 61,110 in the previous year. The percentage of girls at school to the total female population of school-going age was 12·7 against 14·62 in the previous year.

The classification of institutions for girls according to the grades of education was as follows:—

	Names	Numbers
1.	Colleges	2
2.	English High Schools	5
3.	Kannada do	1
4.	Middle Schools	30
5.	Primary Schools	523
6.	Training Schools for Mistresses	3
7.	Industrial Schools	2
	Total	566

Of these institutions, 36 were Government, 461 Municipal Schools and those under Local Educational Authorities, 66 aided and three unaided institutions.

26. The results at the Public Examinations of 1932 were as follows:—

Examinations	Number			Europeans	Indian Christians	Mahomedans	Hindus
	Registered	Examined	Passed				
1. *Teachers' Certificate Examinations*							
Secondary grade—							
Full	5	5	3	...	3	...	...
Theory only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Secondary grade—							
Full	4	4	2	...	1	...	1
Theory only	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Lower Secondary grade—							
Full	38	...	4	...	...	3	1
Theory only	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
2. Special Sewing Examination	14	14	2 (6 in groups)	...	6	...	2
3. Vernacular Upper Secondary	13	13	3	..	...	...	3
4. Middle School Examination	439	425	197	3	33	16	145
5. Lower Secondary do	419	395	127	...	6	69	52
6. S. S. L. C.	102	102	51	...	16	1	34

27. The total expenditure on the education of girls including University Education was Rs. 6,51,471 of which a sum of Rs. 4,64,441 was contributed from State funds.

Education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

28. On 31st March 1932, there were three institutions for the education of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The strength of these institutions was 257 (97 boys and 160 girls) against 316 (109 boys and 207 girls) in the previous year. Classified according to the classes or creeds, there were 126 Europeans or Anglo-Indians, 44 Christians, 13 Mahomedans, 32 Brahmins, 7 Kshatriyas and 35 others. In addition, there were 24 Europeans or Anglo-Indians reading in other schools making a total of 281 pupils as against 446 in the previous year. These schools received aid from Government aggregating Rs. 6,066 per annum.

Education of Mahomedans.

29. On 31st March 1932, there were 849 Urdu Schools both for boys and girls with a strength of 34,814 pupils including 13,221 girls as against 963 schools with a strength of 35,956 pupils in the previous year.

The following table shows the various kinds of schools for Boys and Girls separately.

Kinds of Schools	Boys' Schools		Girls' Schools	
	Number	Strength	Number	Strength
Vernacular High and Training schools attached to the Training College, Mysore.	1	94	1 (Zenana Normal School, Mysore).	31
Middle Schools	29	1,872	3	191
Primary Schools	605	19,627	210	12,999
Total ...	635	21,593	214	13,221

Besides, the above, there were 6,171 Mahomedan pupils including 128 girls reading in schools other than those in which the medium of instruction was Urdu, making a total of 40,985 Mahomedan pupils under instruction in all the schools (27,636 boys and 13,349 girls).

The percentage of Mahomedan boys and girls to the total Mahomedan population of school-going age was 73·8. Out of 162 students examined at the S.S.L.C. Public Examination of 1932, 65 passed. In the Middle School Examination, 165 passed out of 437 and in the Lower Secondary Examination, 107 passed out of 337 examined.

The total expenditure incurred by Government on educational institutions specially intended for the pupils of the Mahomedan community was Rs. 5,45,530, of which a sum of Rs. 3,59,829 was spent on Primary Education for Boys and Girls.

Education of the Depressed Classes.

30. There were on the 31st March 1932, 607 special schools in all, for the education of the Depressed Classes with a strength of 15,620 pupils as against 630 schools with a strength of 16,777 pupils in the previous year. Of these, four were Government Schools, 525 under the control of Local Educational Authorities, 72 Aided Schools and six Special Schools. Of the total strength, 2,223 were girls as against 2,604 girls in the previous year.

There were six Adi-Karnataka Boarding Homes including the Central Adi-Karnataka Institute at Mysore. One of these was for Adi-Karnataka girls. In addition to the above, there were ten Aided Hostels for Depressed Classes (nine for boys and one for girls) getting a total grant of Rs. 764 per mensem.

Particulars about Schools for certain other Depressed Classes were as follows :—

Name of tribe	Number of Schools	Strength
Banajars	32	633
Hill tribes	1	18
Voddars	4	68
Kunbis	5	40

Village Indigenous Schools.

31. According to the figures furnished by the Revenue Department, there were, on the 31st March 1932, 1,216 Village Indigenous schools with a strength of 19,042 pupils as against 1,224 Schools with a strength of 18,484 pupils in the previous year. These are Schools started and managed by private enterprise. Of the total number of pupils, 2,010 were girls. Most of these Schools are of the Primary standard. English, Kannada, Sanskrit, Telugu, Urdu and Arabic were the languages taught in them. These Schools serve the purpose of imparting primary education to children in rural areas where there are no Government or Aided Institutions. They are not subject to departmental supervision and they receive no aid either from Government or from any local body.

Adult Education.

32. On 31st March 1932, there were 69 Schools for the education of adults with a strength of 1,729 as against 282 schools with a strength of 6,333 pupils in the previous year. The decrease in the number of schools and in the strength was due to the abolition of some schools because they were in a languishing condition and also as a measure of economy.

Physical Education.

33. All the High Schools and most of the Middle Schools maintained Scout troops and their activities were generally satisfactory during the year. Cricket, Foot-ball, Volley-ball, Hockey and Badminton were regularly played by the pupils of High Schools, the teachers also taking an increasingly active part in them. Cricket, Foot-ball and Badminton were the chief games played in Middle Schools. "Suryanamaskaram" and "Yogasanams" are practised in several High Schools and are becoming very popular. Wrestling and Indian Gymnastic exercises were taught in several High Schools. Indigenous games continued to be popular in Middle Schools.

Boarders in Hostels.

34. There were on 31st March 1932, 98 Hostels and Boarding Homes in the State with a strength of 3,978 boarders against 97 hostels with a strength of 3,516 boarders in the previous year. Of these, 30 were Government Institutions, and 68 Aided. Of the Government Hostels, five were attached to Colleges under the University and the rest to the Institutions under the Department.

Scout Movement.

35. Scouting has continued to be popular and is making very good progress. There were on 31st March 1932, 238 Scout Troops, 59 Cub Packs and 14 Crews with a total strength of 8,973.

The Important events of the year connected with the movement were:—

1. Holding of the 13th Annual Meeting of the State Council at Mysore.
2. Competing for the all India Ambulance Brigade Competition held at Lahore.
3. Holding of an advanced Training Camp for Scout Masters at Sreeramadevaru Dam.
4. Deputation of a party of twelve Scouts to attend the Scout Rally at Trivandrum.

Scholarships.

36. The total amount spent on scholarships excluding those of the University during the year 1931-32 was Rs. 1,26,512. The more important Scholarships awarded during the year were:—

Number	*Nature of Scholarships*	*Amount*
		Rs.
1181	Backward class scholarships ...	52,980
485	Depressed class Boys' scholarships	20,360
Number not fixed	do do Girls' do ...	3,750
330	Scholarships for women ...	11,510
84	Military scholarships ...	3,420
Number not fixed	do ...	4,125
79	Scholarships for Mahomedans ...	4,770
		1,00,915

Free-studentships.

37. During the year under report, out of 6,812 students in the High school classes 738 held fee concessions on account of their being either recipients of scholarships or as being exempt from the payment of fees as belonging to certain specified communities. In addition, 306 free-studentships and 490 half-free-studentships were granted to other than Scholarship-holders in the High School Classes.

Inspection.

38. Mr. N. S. Subba Rao continued as Director of Public Instruction throughout the year 1931-32. He toured for 110 days, visited 250 offices and institutions and attended 130 meetings during the year under report.

Finance.

39. The total expenditure on Public Instruction including that on University Education amounted to Rs. 69,01,850 or Rs. 6,598 less than that of the previous year. Of the total amount spent, a sum of Rs. 25,35,555 was spent on Government Institutions, Rs. 5,53,032 on Aided Institutions, Rs. 20,34,402 on Institutions managed by local bodies, Rs. 3,02,300 on Buildings, Rs. 98,544 on equipment and furniture and Rs. 13,78,017 on general items including Direction, Inspection Scholarships, etc. The direct expenditure on Education amounted to Rs. 50,46,526 or 74·1 per cent of the total expenditure.

The amounts spent on various grades of Education were as follows:—

No.	Grade of Education	Expenditure	Percentage
		Rs.	
1	University Education	7,87,956	11·4
2	Oriental Colleges not forming part of the University ..	53,971	0·7
3	High School Education	6,84,592	10·0
4	Middle Schools	8,47,380	12·3
5	Primary Education for boys and girls	22,07,125	31·9
6	Technical Schools	2,63,127	4·8
7	Training institutions for men and women	2,02,375	3·0

Of the total expenditure (Rs. 69,01,850), a sum of Rs. 53,12,771 or 77 per cent was contributed from State Funds, Rs. 5,79,554 or 8 per cent from Local Funds and Rs. 69,632 or 1·0 per cent from Municipal Funds; while a sum of Rs. 6,68,927 or 9·6 per cent was derived from fees and Rs. 2,70,916 or 4·4 per cent from other sources, mainly contributions by aided agencies.

Consequent on the transfer of control over Primary Education to the local Education Authorities constituted under the Elementary Education Regulation of 1930, the Education Cess fund accounts of the several districts were closed and the balances at credit of the accounts were remitted to the treasuries concerned to form the nucleus of the Elementary Education Fund. The sums thus credited to the Elementary Education Fund by the several District Boards amounted to Rs. 7,44,470-9-0. The total receipts under this fund inclusive of the accumulated cess balances transferred to the Elementary Education Fund, of cess collections, Government grant and other receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 26,15,103. The total expenditure during 1931-32 including buildings was Rs. 22,92,868.

The average cost of Education per head of the population was Re. 1-1-2 against Re. 1-2-10 in the previous year. Of this Re. 0-13-3 was met from the State Funds against Re. 0-15-1 in 1930-31.

40. The following were some of the important items of educational activities and administrative reforms during the year :— General.

(1) Transfer of the control over Primary Education in the State to the Local Education Authorities with effect from 1st July 1931.
(2) Transfer of the control over the Government Book Depot to the Superintendent, Government Printing, Bangalore.
(3) Transfer of the Headquarters of the Deputy Director, Shimoga Division, to Bangalore.
(4) Continuance of the " Dalton's Plan of teaching " in the Maharaja's High School, Mysore.
(5) Introduction of teaching of Translation as part of the work in English in the High School classes and a slight modification in the scope of different papers set in English at the S. S. L. C Public Examination.
(6) Revision of the rules for the Middle School and Lower Secondary Examinations.
(7) Fixing the period of vacation in primary schools uniformly as one month.
(8) Continuance for a further period of five years of the concession of starting Muslim Graduates in the Department on Rs. 65 in the grade Rs. 50-5-75.
(9) Making Bangalore a centre for holding the G.D.A. Examination of Bombay tentatively for two years.

(iii) Encouragement to Authors.

41. Payments were made for three books and four journals out of the provision of Rs. 2,000 for encouragement to authors during the year under report and copies were distributed among schools and libraries.

42. In connection with the competition for the Devaraja Bahadur Charity Literary Prizes, 37 books and manuscripts (22 Kannada manuscripts, 14 Kannada books and one Sanskrit manuscript) were received. The First Prize of Rs. 500 was awarded to Mr. A. R. Krishna Sastri, M.A., for his work " Bhasakavi-kavivichara and Kavya Vimarse " and the Second prize of Rs. 200 to Asthan Vidvan Pandit M. Sitharama Sastry for his work " Veni Samhara," on the recommendation of the committee appointed for the purpose.

(iv) Literature.

43. The number of books and periodicals registered during the year was 281 (135 books and 146 periodicals) against 243 (106 books and 137 periodicals) in the year previous. Of these, 145 were in the vernacular spoken in the State, 121 in English or other European Language, three in the Indian Classical Languages, and 12 in more than one language. Of the 135 books, 20 were on religion, eight on Education, eight on Philosophy, and one on History and Geography. Drama was represented by 20 works, fiction by 11, prose by 13, and poetry by five. Seven works related to Science, seven to Biography, four to Language and two to Arts while 26 works were of a miscellaneous nature. Copyright was secured in respect of 90 books which realised a sum of Rs. 180 against 59 books which realised Rs. 118 during 1930-31.

CHAPTER VIII—MISCELLANEOUS.

(i) Muzrai.

1. The Muzrai Institutions in the State at the end of the year 1931-32 were 13,409 as detailed below :— Muzrai Institutions.

(*a*) Mathas	272	446 Major Institutions.	
(*b*) Chattrams	57		
(*c*) Rest houses	13		
(*d*) Temples major	98		
(*e*) Major Mahomedan Institutions	6		
(*f*) Temples minor	1,046		
(*g*) Village temples	11,548		
(*h*) Jain Basties	52		
(*i*) Other Mahomedan Institutions	315		
(*j*) Institutions of other religions	2		
Total	13,409		

2. The opening balance at the credit of the institutions on the 1st July 1931 was Rs. 7,00,079 and the receipts and expenditure during the year were Rs. 7,68,038 and Rs. 6,64,552 respectively, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,03,555 at the close of the year.

3. The number of mathas under the management of Government was 14. The assumption by Government of the management of Sri Tengina Matt at Bhandigadi in the Koppa Taluk, Sri Dhananka Matt at Manangi in Tumkur Taluk, Sri Yelahanka Matt in the Belur Taluk and Sri Yethiraja Matt at Melkote together with their endowed properties was ordered during the year. The successions to the Sri Kodi Matt at Harnahalli, Arsikere Taluk, and Hazarth Attuvallah Sha Darga near the Lal-Bagh, Bangalore City were recognized by Government during the year. The Swamies of the Sri Sivaganga and the Sri Avani Matts made satisfactory progress in their studies during the year. A provincial *rahadari* sanctioning the *birudus* and the paraphernalia which the Swami of Sri Adi-Chunchangiri Matt was entitled to take was issued during the year. As Sri Valukeswara Bharati, the Swamigalu of Sri Kudli-Sringeri Matt desired to retire during the year the nomination of Brahma Sri Mahamahopadhyaya Vidyanidhi Virupaksha Sastri to succeed to the Peeta was approved by Government. The Swamigalu of Sri Bheemanakatta Matt was exempted from personal appearance in Civil Courts. Mathas.

4. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 800 a year was sanctioned from the Chattram Savings Fund towards the cost of maintaining the Home for the destitute and infirm newly started in Kolar and a Committee was constituted and rules were framed for the working of the Home. The opening balance of the Chattram Savings Fund on 1st July 1931 was Rs. 21,492-12-1. The income and expenditure of the Fund during the year were Rs. 57,523-13-2 and Rs. 51,367-2-3 respectively. Chattram Savings Fund.

5. The corpus of the Prince Gulam Mohamed Charity Fund stood at Rs. 1,80,100 and its administration was vested in a Committee. The income of the charity including the opening balance was Rs. 7,468-8-6 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,185, the closing balance thus being Rs. 1,283-8-6 on the last day of the year. The recipients of the charity numbered 169, comprising 99 Mahomedans, 50 Christians and 20 Brahmins. Prince Gulam Mohamed's Charities.

6. No fresh grant-in-aid was sanctioned during the year. The grant-in-aid was continued to the following institutions :— Grants-in-aid and endowments.

(1) Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore.
(2) Girdlestone Home for Incurables.
(3) Friend-in-need Society.
(4) Ubhaya Vedantha Pravarthana Sabha.
(5) Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala at Bangalore (for Ganesh Utsava).

The following fresh endowments were sanctioned :—

(1) An extent of 3 acres and 30 guntas of land in Senapathihalli was granted to the Mosque at T.-Narsipur at an upset price of Rs. 50 per acre.
(2) Three acres of land each to the Makkan at Yelahanka and Sri Mallikarjunaswami temple, Malleswaram were granted at an upset price of Rs. 20 an acre.
(3) Some lands of the Bijavara tank bed were granted to Sri Venkataramanaswami and Sri Malleswaraswami temples, the Jain Basti and the Masjid at Madhugiri.
(4) An extent of 10 acres and 37 guntas of land assessed at Rs. 28 in Vaggade village was endowed by Mr. Nagarajiah of Sringeri to the temple of Sri Jvalamalini Ammanavaru in Singangadde Basti Mutt at Narasimharajapura for meeting the expenses of Navarathri Celebrations.

A house, being the gift of the late Mr. Lakshmana Sastri for the performance of certain *sevas* in Malekal Tirupathi temple was accepted.

Mr. S. Cadambi offered during the year certain landed properties and cash in the shape of Government bonds, etc., of the aggregate value of one lakh and fourteen thousand rupees, the annual income therefrom being utilized for certain religious, charitable and educational purposes and the acceptance of this endowment was under consideration.

Education Institutions.

7. The following institutions continued to be managed by the Muzrai Department—

(1) Ayurvedic and Unani College, Mysore.
(2) Sanskrit College, Melkote.
(3) Sri Chamarajendra Veda Maha Patasala, Bangalore.
(4) The Agama Classes attached to the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore.
(5) The several grant-in-aid Veda Patasalas in the different parts of the State.

The Ayurvedic and Unani College Committee was reconstituted during the year. The revised curricula of the College as recommended by the Committee and approved by Government was followed throughout the year. The Ayurvedic and Unani Sections had on their rolls 62 and 30 respectively. Of these, 57 students held Government Scholarships, and four were District Board Stipendiaries. One student underwent post-graduate training with a scholarship from the Mysore District Board. The average daily attendance in the out-patients dispensary attached to the College was 307 in the Ayurvedic Section and 396·89 in the Unani Section. The Ayurvedic Pharmacy continued to work well during the year and supplied medicines of the value of Rs. 1,993-8-0 to the hospital and was able to make a net profit of Rs. 735-4-1 during the year. The total expenditure on the College and Hospital amounted to Rs. 42,578.

There were 68 students on the rolls of the Sanskrit College at Melkote of whom 17 came from the mofussil. In the annual examination held during the year 32 passed out of 55 examined. One student passed the Sahitya Vidwat Examination (Purvabhaga) conducted by the Education Department and two came out successful in the Vedanta Vidwat (Purvabhaga), three in Tarka Vidwat (Purvabhaga) examinations conducted by the Board of Sanskrit studies.

At the end of 30th June 1932, there were 75 students in the Sri Chamarajendra Veda Mahapatasala at Bangalore with a daily average attendance of 66. Two students of the Patasala passed the Mysore Vidwat examination in Samaveda Srauta and Sukla-Yajurveda Ghanantha, both in first class. Mr. Honnappa of Mysore gave, during the year, a donation of Rs. 2,000 for feeding two students of this patasala studying Sukla Yajurveda from the interest derived therefrom.

General.

8. The hereditary nature of the trusteeship of the Jahagirdar in respect of Sivasamudram Charities was recognized by the Madras Hindu Religious Endowment Board and the draft scheme framed by the Board for the management of the charities was under consideration.

9. Some of the more important items of work sanctioned during the year were :—

(1) The construction of a new car at a cost of Rs. 1,900 for the Sri Harihareswaraswami temple at Harihar.
(2) The construction of the student quarters attached to the Bandi Seshamma's Chattram at Bangalore.
(3) Repairs to the car of Sri Ranganathaswami temple at Tirumale.
(4) Repairing the road round the temple and the construction of the Utsvaragudi of Sri Ramadevaru temple in Yedatore Town.

10. The investigation into cases of defunct Muzrai Institutions was continued till 31st October 1931. Since the commencement of this work, the Amildar and his staff placed on special duty in this connection traced 294 defunct institutions, 226 cases of alienation or unauthorised enjoyment of inam lands and 179 cases of conversion of village institutions into minor ones in Shimoga District and 190 defunct institutions, 91 alienations or unauthorised enjoyment of inam lands and 156 cases of conversion of village institutions in Mysore District. As a result of this investigation a sum of Rs. 8,505-12-4 was available for credit to the General Muzrai Fund. The resources of several Muzrai Institutions were also improved as a result of the investigation.

11. A committee consisting of official and non-official members was constituted during the year to examine the few cases of feeding in Muzrai Institutions in and outside the State with reference to the nature and conditions of the original grants and to report on the possibilities of effecting economies in respect of the grants to these institutions. The report of this committee was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year.

12. The manuals of Chamarajanagar, Nanjangud, Seringapatam, and Belur temples were finally printed and published and the Kalasa temple manual was under revision during the year. The revised Honours Manual was under print. The revision of the Muzrai Manual with a view to bring it up-to-date, is reported to be nearing completion.

13. His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore paid a visit to the Sri Balehonnur Mutt in the Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk in March 1932. The Indian States Enquiry Committee and the Princes and Princesses of Hyderabad visited the Gumbaz at Seringapatam. His Highness the Thakore Sahib of Palitana visited the temples of Belur and Halebid and Sravanabelagola during the year.

(ii) Amrit Mahal Department.

14. The Amrit Mahal Department was merged in the Live-Stock Section of the Agricultural Department from 1st August 1931. In a few ranges the rainfall was insufficient or unfavorably distributed and some difficulty was felt in the Holalkere and Challakere ranges in the matter of grazing. The realisations from the sale of cattle fell considerably owing to the poor demand for cattle and lack of competition among buyers due to general trade depression.

15. The condition of the cattle was on the whole good. There were no outbreaks of any epidemics in eleven herds. Blackquarter made its appearance in two herds and Septicæmia Hæmorrhagica in one herd. Foot and Mouth disease broke out in four herds but was soon brought under control. Timely inoculations were undertaken against Blackquarter and Septicæmia Hæmorrhagica and as a precautionsary measure 1,805 head of cattle were subjected to goat virus and Serum simultaneous inoculations against Rinderpest. The birth and death rates during the year were 39·2 and 11·9 respectively as compared with 37·2 and 8·7 respectively during the previous year. The increase in the percentage of births is to some extent due to the elimination of a large number of undesirable cows from the herds, and the increase in the percentage of mortality is attributable to the death of a considerable number of calves which were dropped at a particularly inclement part of the season. The number of animals in the various herds at the close of the year was 4,477 or 460 less than at the end of the previous year. Orders have been issued on the scheme (the effect of which will be a reduction of stock) for enlisting the co-operation of aided breeders and applications that have been received in this connection are under consideration.

16. The total expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 27,287 as against Rs. 36,086 in the previous year. The total demand of the department under all heads amounted to Rs. 88,104 including a sum of Rs. 29,992 being the arrears of the previous years' demand. Of this, a sum of Rs. 57,751 was collected during the year leaving a balance of Rs. 30,353 still due. Out of this balance a sum of Rs. 16,385 is due from certain defaulting servegars.

17. Ten thousand five hundred and fifty-five acres were surrendered to the Revenue Department during the year under report.

(iii) Archæology.

18. A good manuscript (palm leaf) of an important Kannada work "Sukti-sudharnava" is reported to have been discovered and copied during the year.

19. No excavation work was undertaken during the year for want of funds.

20. Selected photographs of Architectural monuments were exhibited at the Session of the Indian Science Congress held in Bangalore in January 1932.

21. The work of preparing the monograph on Chalukyan Architecture in Mysore has made very good progress and detailed information has been collected and photographs and drawings prepared about the monuments at Belur and Halebid.

(iv) Ethnographic Survey.

22. The fourth volume of the publication entitled "The Mysore Tribes and Castes" was published during the year and the first volume was under preparation. The second and third volumes have already been published.

(v) Government Press.

Establishment.

23. The fixed working establishment of the Central Press was reorganised in October 1931. There were 378 paid employees in the Central Press at the close of the year against 413 in the previous year. Of these 144 were on the permanent establishment, 155 on the fixed working establishment, and 79 on piece-work wages as against 144, 174, and 95 respectively in the preceding year. In addition to this, 12 pie boys were receiving fixed wages. The establishment of the Branch Press, Mysore consisted of 100 men at the close of the year, of whom 66 were permanent, 22 were on fixed monthly wages, 11 were piece-work compositors and one was a pie-boy.

Plant and Stores.

24. The value of the plant of the Central Press at the close of the year was Rs. 2,71,469 and that of the Branch Press Rs. 61,015.

Finance.

25. The cash receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 38,570 as against Rs. 39,842 in the previous year. The total expenditure of the Central Press was Rs. 1,35,613 against Rs. 1,54,932 in the year previous.

The *Mysore Gazette.*

26. One thousand one hundred and fifty-three copies of the English Gazette and 337 of the Kannada Gazette were supplied to Government Offices and other institutions, as against 1,165 and 367 respectively in the previous year. The cost of printing the Gazette was Rs. 38,684-4-9 while the receipts were Rs. 12,515 representing an outlay of 32·35 per cent against 30·41 per cent in the year previous. The rate charged to Local Bodies for publication of matter in the *Mysore Gazette* was enhanced by 50 per cent during the year.

General.

27. The General Educational School conducted by the Education Department for imparting Elementary Education to the younger employees of the Press had a strength of 35 boys, all of whom were more than 11 years old. The printing school, meant for imparting technical instruction to the employees of the Press, was, as usual, held throughout the year. Fifty-four students attended the vocational classes in printing and book-binding which were continued to be held during the year for the benefit of the students of the High School Classes. The number of students that appeared for the Secondary School Leaving Certificate Examination of 1932 with Printing and Book Binding as an additional subject was 39 of whom 31 were successful. The number of share-holders in the Press Co-operative Society was 165 and the total transactions therein during the year amounted to Rs. 18,267.

28. The Government Central Book Depot was shifted during the year to the Government Press buildings and the staff of the Depot is working under the orders of the Superintendent, Government Printing.

29. Private work to the extent of Rs. 1,509 was executed to the Central Press during the year. This consisted mostly of the printing of the question papers of an Indian University, re-sharpening of the cutting machine knives and recasting of rollers received from private Presses.

30. The Sub-Assistant Superintendent, who had been deputed to England and America for higher studies in printing, returned during the year after successfully completing his course and passing several examinations with credit.

(vi) Stationery.

31. The value of the stock in the Stationery Depot at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,35,559. To this, new stock of the value of Rs. 1,62,291 was added bringing the total to Rs. 2,97,849 against Rs. 3,34,358 in the year previous. The value of issues to the several offices was Rs. 1,59,696 against Rs. 1,98,799 in the previous year leaving a balance of stock worth Rs. 1,38,153 at the end of the year against Rs. 1,35,559 in the previous year. There was a decrease of two in the number of offices to which supplies were made from the stationery depot.

Revised rules for regulating the supply of stationery and forms were issued during the year.

As usual, purchases were made through the Stores Purchase Committee. In a few cases, however, local purchases to the extent of Rs. 616 were made, mostly of articles not stocked for general supply, to meet urgent demands.

(vii) Meteorology.

32. There was one first class observatory at Bangalore and four third class observatories at Mysore, Hassan, Chitaldrug and Balehonnur for the record of weather elements. Five minor observatories were opened during the year at Tumkur, Kolar, Mandya, Hiriyur and Shimoga for recording temperature and humidity. Jogimatti, a hill station near Chitaldrug was equipped with all meteorological instruments except the Barometer. There was also a thermograph at this station for getting continuous hourly records of temperature and humidity. The self-recording instruments at the Bangalore Observatory worked satisfactorily and the hourly readings obtained from them were reduced and tabulated for publication. The observations recorded at the five mofussil observatories were also similarly published. The meteorological office at Poona was regularly kept informed of the local weather conditions for publication and preparation of the weather forecasts. Observations of pilot balloons with theodolite were made throughout the year so that the velocity and direction of wind in the upper regions of the atmosphere might be determined and the results of these observations were daily telegraphed to Poona. The finding of the North and East components and other calculations required by the Agra Upper Air Observatory were attended to and the calculated results were despatched to Agra weekly or monthly. Attempts to locate the position where the pilot balloons drop down when they burst (by sending up cards with balloons and rewarding the finder of these balloons) were continued during a part of the year and the return of the cards was fairly satisfactory. Cloud observations with nephoscope were daily made at 8 hours (local time) and 17 hours (standard time) and the records were communicated to Agra once a month. Seventeen sets of storm observations and 37 sets of special balloon observations were taken at the Bangalore Observatory and telegraphed to Poona. Twenty-seven sets of balloon observations for International Upper Air Research were taken and the Agra Observatory was informed of the results. Thirteen sets of storm observations were taken at Mysore and 20 sets at Chitaldrug and wired to Poona.

33. Seven new rain-gauge stations were opened and one was closed during the year with the result that there were 247 such stations at the end of the year against 241 in the year previous. Of these, 241 stations were inspected during the year. All the meteorological offices except Balehonnur Observatory were inspected by the Meteorological Reporter. Monthly means of weather elements continued to be published in the *Mysore Gazette*. The mean daily values of the observations at

the Bangalore Observatory were daily sent to the Editors of the "Daily Post" and the "Bangalore Mail" for publication. A weekly statement containing details of rainfall temperature, and wind velocity was sent for being published in a Kannada Weekly. A consolidated statement of rainfall at all the rainguage stations in the State and weather data for all the observatories in the State were daily published on the notice board of the observatory at Bangalore. The expenditure of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 14,792 against Rs. 15,085 in the previous year.

(viii) Horticulture and Public Gardens.

Government Botanic Gardens. The Lal-bagh.

34. The Government Botanical Garden at Bangalore, better known as the Lal-bagh continued to be popular as a place of public resort and instruction. The economic garden which consists of plants yielding drugs, fibres, rubber, tannin and essential oils was kept in good condition. A few large rain trees and Gulmohur trees were transplanted successfully. The old monkey house was converted into a picnic house, particularly for gosha ladies. The Rodent caves were converted into semi-circular garden seats as the Rodent Section was done away with. The collection of birds and deer was well taken care of. The Rani Saheb of Nepal presented a pair of Lemon-crested Cockatoos. A Peacock, a Spotted Deer, a black Buck and a Sambhar were presented by different parties. The cost of maintaining the Lal-bagh amounted to Rs. 29,869-3-4.

Economic work

35. Of the plants imported during the year, the important were—

(i) Cinchona officianalis, C. Ledgeriana, C. Succirabra, C. Robusta from Nadivattam, Nilgiris (The bark yields quinine).

(ii) Hedychium densiflorum, H. Ellipticum, H. Gardnerium from Darjeeling. The stems are used in the manufacture of paper pulp.

(iii) Juglans nigra from Santarosa. (Yields edible nuts of commercial value).

(iv) Pennisetum clandestinum (Kikuyu grass) from Madras. (This is a low spreading fodder grass suited for dry sandy soils).

(v) Different kinds of medicinal herbs seeds from Germany.

(vii) Eight varieties of Eucalyptus from Australia, and seven varieties of cocoanut from Bansda State.

The work on fruit cultivation was carried on in the Government Botanic Gardens, Central Fruit Nursery, Horticultural Farm and Krishnarajasagara Orchard. Five thousand four hundred and twenty-seven fruit plants consisting chiefly of apples, oranges, and grape vines were imported from Australia and supplied to fruit growers.

A large number of fruit trees such as Coorg Oranges, Limes, Guavas, Pomegranates, Loquots, Pine Apples, Mangos, Strawberries, Grape Vines were propagated in the Central Fruit Nursery for distribution and 1,155 fruit plants were distributed chiefly for being planted in villages. In the Horticultural Farm most of the varieties of European vegetables were grown for trial and for seed purposes all of which gave good crop. The variety of Indian corn known as "Golden Beauty" is very popular and is being grown largely by local gardeners. Rhodes grass was grown over a large area in the farm and 450 tons of this grass were supplied to the Military Department. The income and expenditure of the Horticultural Farm during the year came to Rs. 12,531-4-4 and Rs. 7,459-5-0 respectively.

Scientific work.

36. Numerous plants of horticultural and botanical interest were introduced for the improvement and extension of the departmental collection. The following are the important plants introduced:—

Bulbs.—Varieties of Caladiums from Alipur, Tulips, Hyacinths, Polianthus Tuberosus from Holland.

Flowers.—Gerbera Jamesonii, Double varieties from Germany.

Succulents.—Fifteen varieties of Neomani, Milliarias, Echinopsis Echinocerus, etc., from Madras.

Cycads.—Three varieties from Peredenia.

Three hundred and twelve lbs. of seeds of various ornamental and economic plants were collected for sale and distribution during the year. Three hundred and sixty-three tests were made for examining the purity and germination power of seeds before sale to the public and use in the departmental gardens and parks. The spraying staff attached to the department visited 85 gardens during the year and treated 50,381 fruit and other trees for various pests and fungi diseases. All the in-coming and out-going plants in the Botanic gardens and 5,427 Australian-imported fruit trees were fumigated with Hydrocynic acid gas. A great deal of work was done by the Department in inducing people to plant fruit trees and 8,082 fruit plants were supplied to fruit growers to whom advice was also given on the choice of land, methods of cultivation, etc.

Horticultural School.

37. In the Horticultural School, there were six students undergoing training and with the completion of their training in December 1932, the school has been ordered to be closed as a measure of retrenchment. Eight students are undergoing practical training in the Government Botanic Gardens.

Waste land plantations.

38. Two thousand five hundred economic trees planted in the waste land plantation at Tumkur did well. Misquit Bean and Silk Cotton produced seeds which were collected and supplied to the Forest Department. There were 12,500 plants in the nursery.

Horticultural shows.

39. The summer and winter Horticultural Shows were held as usual during the year and in spite of adverse seasonal conditions, the exhibits were of the usual high standard. The total receipts and expenditure of the shows amounted to Rs. 1,699-14-0 and Rs. 3,295-7-9, respectively.

Other gardens and parks.

40. The Cubbon Park and other gardens under the control of the department were maintained in good condition and several improvements were made.

Finance.

41. The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 1,75,240-11-6 as compared with Rs. 1,98,596-3-1 in the year previous.

General.

42. On account of financial stringency the two posts of Horticultural Inspectors for Kadur and Hassan were abolished. A Horticultural Inspector's post was newly sanctioned for the Krishnarajasagara Experimental Orchard, his pay being met from the Krishnarajasagara Funds.

(ix) Hill Stations.

43. The number of visitors to the Nandi Hill Station was 947 as compared with 1,082 in the year previous. Of these visitors 799 were from within the State and 148 were from outside. A dispensary, a police out-post, a Sub-Post Office and an Ayurvedic Dispensary were opened as usual during the season and the leading newspapers and journals were subscribed for. The European and Indian Hotels were maintained throughout the year. A good stock of oilmanstores was kept by the Department. All the buildings were maintained in good condition.

44. H. E. H. the Princess Durr-e-Shawar of Hyderabad was among the distinguished visitors to the Station.

45. The receipts and expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 2,836-15-3 and Rs. 8,729-3-3, respectively.

(x) Government Museum.

46. There were 2,67,757 visitors to the Museum during the year compared with 2,07,028 in the year previous. Ninety-six specimens were added during the year against 76 in the previous year.

47. With a view to improve the Industrial Section, the question of reviving the sale of Mysore Artware articles in the Museum, was taken up and the Director of Industries was requested to transfer some articles from the Mysore Arts and Crafts Institute for exhibition and sale.

48. The grant for the maintenance of the Museum during the year was Rs. 4,900 and the expenditure, Rs. 4,208.

(xi) Printing Presses and Periodicals.

Printing Presses.

49. On 31st March 1932, there were 111 Printing Presses in the State excluding the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore against 117 in the previous year. Of these, 42 were in the Bangalore District, 14 in Kolar, 10 in Tumkur, 23 in Mysore, 4 in Hassan, 7 in Shimoga, 3 in Kadur and 8 in the Chitaldrug District.

Newspapers and periodicals.

50. Excluding the Mysore Government Gazette published by the Government and the Police Gazette which is published by the Police Department, there were nine Newspapers and fifty-nine periodicals published in the State during the year 1931-32. Of the nine Newspapers, one was in English and one in Urdu and the rest in Kannada. Of the fifty-nine periodicals, three were both in English and Kannada, twenty-five in English, one in Tamil and the rest in Kannada. One was published yearly, four quarterly, eight weekly and the rest monthly. One was a comic journal, eleven dealt with scientific topics, five with Religion and Philosophy and the rest with Literature, Education, Temperance, Economics, etc.

(xii) Libraries.

The Educational Library.

51. The number of volumes in the Education Library attached to the office of the Director of Public Instruction on 30th June 1932 was 4,003 and the number in the Office Library was 1,237 as against 3,957 and 515 respectively in the previous year. Forty-six volumes mostly on Education were added during the year to the Education Library as against 328 in the previous year. The accessions to the office Library were only twenty-three being mainly office reports as against 15 in the previous year.

The number of books lent out of these libraries during the year under report was 300 as against 1,534 in the previous year.

The Department continued to subscribe for the following Educational Journals, and arranged for their circulation among the District Educational Officers so that they might be acquainted with educational activities abroad :—

(1) The Times Educational Supplement, (London).
(2) The Progress of Education, (Bombay).
(3) The Educational Review, (Madras).

Aided Public Libraries.

52. The two Aided Public Libraries at Bangalore and Mysore continued to work under the management of committees. The following statement furnishes particulars of the working of these Libraries :—

Particulars	Bangalore		Mysore	
	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32
1. Number of members ...	1,091	1,169	139	148
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2. Amount of subscription ...	8,642	8,179	1,562	1,712
3. Total income ...	14,250	15,519	7,036	5,179
4. Expenditure ...	14,865	15,349	6,036	4,929
5. Balance ...	185	270	1,000	250
	No.	No.	No.	No.
6. Total number of books ...	17,561	18,768	9,284	9,384
7. Accession ...	1,785	1,207	155	168
8. Number of books issued ...	75,545	74,348	30,863	36,904
9. Periodicals subscribed for—				
(*a*) Indian ...	86	74	55	27
(*b*) Foreign ...	63	64	21	10
10. Number of Visitors ...	88,232	88,261	1,33,030	1,39,416

The strength of the Vernacular Home Circulating Section for ladies attached to the Public Library, Bangalore, was 118 at the close of the year under report, the net increase over the previous year's figures being nine.

The third volume of the classified catalogue of the Public Library, Bangalore, concerning all the English books added to the Library during the six years ending 31st December 1931 was published during the year and made available to the Members and the Public during the early part of 1932.

53. The number of Libraries working under the control of the Department and the grants-in-aid bills of which are being countersigned by the Department is 20, of which 19 stocked English and Kannada books; ten English, Kannada and Urdu Books, eight English and Sanskrit books, five English and Telugu books and two English and Tamil books. The two Public Libraries at Bangalore and Mysore stocked some Hindi and Mahratti books also. Rural and Urban Libraries.

54. In accordance with Government Order No. E. 3696-99—Edn. 317-31-3, dated 14th March 1932, the Central Book Depot was shifted to the Government Press buildings and ordered to work under the control of the Superintendent, Government Printing. The following statement gives the statistical information about the quantity of work turned out in the depot during the year under report:— The Central Book Depot, Bangalore.

Sl. No		1930-31	1931-1932
1	Number of Agencies and Branch Book Depots ...	157	166
		Rs.	Rs.
2	Total value of stock on hand on 30th June at the Depot Agencies and Branch Book Dopots including the unadjusted balances of issues in suspense.	2,73,852	2,85,734
3	Value of books and maps purchased during the year ...	1,70,206	87,749
4	Net amount realised by sale at the Government Central Book Depot.	11,700	7,111
5	Net amount realised by the Agencies and the Branch Book Depots.	57,241	42,855
6	Commission paid to whole-sale purchasers at the Central Book Depot.	852	349
7	Commission paid to Agents and Branch Depot-keepers ...	9,200	7,595
8	Value of books supplied free of cost to various departments and Educational Institutions.	86,958	10,726
9	Establishment charges, travelling allowance and contingencies.	10,235	7,714

As usual, the Depot stocked for sale all the Educational Publications of Government and the several Departments, some University and Palace Publications, and the High Court Reports.

(xiii) Stores Purchase Committee.

55. *Rajakaryaprasakta* Diwan Bahadur Mr. M. N. Krishna Rao, continued to be the President of the committee during the year except during the period from 12th August to 16th December 1931 when Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari, B.A., B.L., was President. The committee met four times during the year, and considered subjects relating to disposal of tenders, revision of the procedure regarding purchases and cases involving the enforcement of penalties, etc., for the non-performance by firms of contracts entrusted to them. Constitution, meetings, etc.

56. The total number of orders placed in foreign countries was 175 of the value of £84,034 or Rs. 11,20,452 against 182 orders of the value of £1,41,677 or Rs. 18,89,027 during the year 1930-31. The largest purchasing departments were as usual the Electric Department, the Railways, and the Medical Department for whom stores of the value of £42,867, £17,485, and £10,891 respectively were purchased. Purchases, foreign.

57. The total number of orders placed in India was 221 of the value of Rs. 10,53,865 against 363 of the value of Rs. 25,25,493 in the preceding year. The total value of stores purchased in India and abroad amounted to Rs. 21,74,317 Local.

against Rs. 44,14,520 in the year previous. This marked fall in the purchases made by the committee is attributable mainly to financial stringency and to a certain extent, to the continued decline in the general level of commodity prices.

Incidental cost.

58. The total amount paid to Messrs. Rendal, Palmer and Tritton, London, on account of work done by them was Rs. 26,056 of which a sum of Rs. 7,934 represented inspection charges paid to them and directly debitable to the respective departmental indents. The net charges on this account including the retainer fee of £300 amounted to Rs. 18,122 which on the purchases arranged by them on behalf of the Railway Department to which their services were mainly confined works out to an incidence of 7·7 per cent as against 6·1 per cent during the year previous.

59. The cost of the Stores Purchase Committee on account of salaries, establishment, travelling allowances and contingencies amounted to Rs. 16,601-11-6. A sum of Rs. 2,826 was realised by the sale of tender forms. Deducting this amount the net expenditure of the committee was Rs. 13,775 which on the total value of the purchases effected by the committee, *viz.*, Rs. 21,74,317 gives an incidence of 0·63 per cent as against 0·32 per cent during the previous year. The increase in the incidence of expenditure on the committee was due to the fall in the total value of purchases made. The incidence of the cost of the whole organization, including the cost of the London Agency and the fixed annual contribution of £ 300 towards the expenditure of the Trade Commissioner's Office was 1·65 per cent during the year against 0·83 per cent during the preceding year.

General.

60. All foreign stores were ordered through the Trade Commissioner in London, except in the case of materials purchased in America and Australia and some orders placed directly by the committee with the manufacturers abroad. The Trade Commissioner, in addition to arranging for the purchases of stores, negotiated with shipping firms in England during the year and obtained favourable rates of ocean freights.

61. An arrangement was entered into during the year with Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd., Madras, under which they have undertaken to land consignments imported from abroad at more favourable rates than those that were being paid hitherto and it is roughly estimated that by this arrangement there would be a saving of about Rs. 2,500 per annum.

62. The committee have, on the recommendation of the Senior Surgeon, decided to entrust to the Government Industrial Laboratory the work of manufacture and supply of 32 items of medicines and drugs for which raw materials are available locally or could easily be obtained from outside, and thus not only save customs duty payable on imported stores but also create opportunities for utilising the available resources within the State in the shape of raw materials. Experiments are also in progress in the Central Industrial Workshop for the manufacture of electrically driven irrigation pumping sets for supply to agriculturists.

63. The number of firms that were brought on the approved list was 82 against 96 in the preceding year.

(xiv) Central Recruitment Board.

Constitution and Strength.

64. The Second Member of Council continued to be the Chairman of the Central Recruitment Board and the number of official members on the Board was increased from four to five, bringing the total strength to twelve, consisting of five official and seven non-official members.

Meetings.

65. The Board met twice during the year, the average number of members who attended being nine. Four meetings of the Sub-Committee of the Central Recruitment Board (appointed by Government for advising the Board on questions relating to exemptions from the Rules of Recruitment) were also held during the year.

Vacancies and appointments.

66. The total number of vacancies advertised through the Board during the year was 1,359 of which 298 were General vacancies open to all classes, 992 Special vacancies reserved for candidates of Backward Communities, 10 vacancies in the Mysore University and 59 re-advertised vacancies open to all classes.

Reports of appointments made were received in respect of 952 vacancies and the particulars of appointments made in these vacancies are given below :—

	Vacancies in the University open to all classes	Re-advertised vacancies open to all classes	General	Special	Total
Brahmins	4	19	193	1	217
Non-Brahmins	1	14	11	709	735
Total ...	5	33	204	710	952

Of the remaining vacancies, 65 were cancelled, 59 ceased for various reasons and 58 were re-advertised. Reports of appointments made in respect of 208 vacancies were still due at the end of the year and 17 vacancies were under correspondence.

The number of applications received during the year for the several advertised vacancies was 28,600 as against 24,241 during the previous year. Of these, 14,003 applications were detained either in pursuance of the orders of Government not to fill up the vacancies in the year or because some thrownout officials had been absorbed in the advertised vacancies. The remaining, 14,597 applications were forwarded to the several appointing officers.

During the year under report, 96 candidates in all were granted exemption from the operation of the Rules of Recruitment.

R. RANGA RAO,

Offg. *Chief Secretary to Government.*

BANGALORE,
Dated 14th December 1932.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officers in the Mysore State during the year 1931-32.

Name of Officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, B.A., Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.	Dewan of Mysore...	1st May 1926	...	1. Was on Special Duty in connection with the Indian Round Table Conference in London from 13th August 1931 to 15th December 1931. 2. Was on special duty in connection with the sittings of the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference at Delhi from 18th February to 8th March 1932.
2. Rajakaryaprasakta Diwan Bahadur M. N. Krishna Rao, B.A.	First Member of Council.	12th June 1928	...	1. Was Officiating Dewan from 13th August 1931 to 15th December 1931. 2. Was on privilege leave from 2nd January 1932 to 16th January 1932. 3. Was in charge of the current duties of the Dewan from 18th February 1932 to 8th March 1932.
3. Rajamantrapravina C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, B.A.	Second Member of Council.	12th June 1928	25th February 1932.	Was on combined leave from 7th January 1931 till the date of his demise, *viz.*, 25th February 1932.
4. Rajamantrapravina K. Matthan, B.A.	Third Member of Council.	1st September 1930	...	1. Was officiating First Member of Council from 13th August 1931 to 15th December 1931. 2. Was on privilege leave from 25th April 1932 to 4th June 1932.
5. Mr. S. P. Rajagopalachari, B.A., B.L.	Offg. 2nd Member of Council.	13th August 1931 25th April 1932.	15th December 1931. 4th June 1932	
6. Rajadharmapravina C. S. Doraswami Iyer, B.A., B.L.	Chief Justice, High Court of Mysore.	2nd August 1927	...	Was on privilege leave from 25th January 1932 to 27th February 1932.
7. Mr. G. Srinivasa Iyer, B.A., M.L.	Judge, High Court of Mysore.	2nd August 1927	30th March 1932	Was on combined leave from 14th August 1931 to 10th January 1932. Was Offg. Chief Justice from 25th January 1932 to 27th February 1932. Was on leave from 28th February 1932 to 30th March 1932 and retired from 31st March 1932.
8. Mr. P. Mahadevayya, B.A., B.L. ...	Judge, High Court of Mysore.	20th June 1931	...	
9. Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, B.A., B.L.	Judge, High Court of Mysore.	14th August 1931	...	

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1931-32.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction	Remarks
1	IV of 1931.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation, 1928.	No	1st July 1931	
2	V of 1931.—The Mysore Medical Registration Regulation, 1931.	Yes	26th December 1931	
3	VI of 1931.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.	Yes	26th December 1931	
4	VII of 1931.—The Mysore Village Panchayet (Amendment) Regulation, 1931.	No	26th December 1931	
5	VIII of 1931.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Land Record of Rights Regulation, 1927.	No	30th December 1931	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Forces in the Mysore State for the year 1931-32.

Arm of service	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of forces at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the forces, etc., including followers	Arms	Remarks
	At the end of the last year	Recruited during the current year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Battalions, Regiments, or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men						
			Died	Invalided	Discharged, etc., including transfer				European commissioned officers	Indian commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
													Rs.		
Cavalry (Mysore Horse)	132	1	...	...	3	130	1	...	...	6	18	106	97,625	M. L. E. H. V. Rifles, Lances and Swords.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Infantry	1,516	5	9	738	43	731	3	...	...	29	98	604	3,65,733	M. H. S. B. Rifles '456 Bore, E. Y. Rifles & M. L. Muskets 68.	
Mysore Lancers ...	488	3	3	16	17	455	1	...	...	22	74	359	4,23,784	M. L. E. H. V. Rifles, Lances and Swords.	
Mysore Transport ...	13	2	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	1	8	5	22,630	Nil	
Total ...	2,149	11	12	754	64	1,380	5	...	...	58	198	1,074	9,09,772		

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1931-32.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishment			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Numberable to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police	1	Rs. 1,700	Rs. 17,79,972—12—0	1 officer and 61 men. Total 62	100 officers and 1,358 men. Total 1,458	11 men	Nil	325	921 officers and 3,471 men. Total 4,392	Nil	
District Superintendents of Police ...	13	Rs. 250 to Rs. 450 and 1 on Rs. 500—50—600.									
Assistant Superintendents of Police ...	7	Rs. 200- 10—250									
Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police.	1	Rs. 200									
Inspectors of Police	116	Rs. 75 to 150									
Probationary Inspectors of Police ...	2	Rs. 56									
Sub-Inspectors of Police	176	Rs. 55 to 65									
Probationary Sub-Inspectors of Police...	3	Rs. 31									
Jamadars	33	Rs. 40									
Traffic Head Constables	3	Rs. 50—5—75									
Sergeants or Daffedars	581	Rs. 21 and 24									
Subadars Majors	2	Rs. 40 -2½—50									
Subadars	8	Rs. 30—1—35									
Havildars	20	Rs. 22—1—25									
Naiks	20	Rs. 20									
Drill Instructors	3	Rs. 22									
Constables	5,652	Rs. 13 to 17									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1931-32.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	13,041	14,228	10,506	14,874	9,495	10,265	5,360	6,903	3,340	3,003	51·01	48·51	56·68	67·24	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1931-32

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. a. p. 2,31,949 0 8	Rs. a. p. 2,40,189 13 9	Rs. a. p. 1,07,989 3 1	Rs. a. p. 98,137 8 2	46·69	40·8	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...
	120 B (1) ...	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	11	11	5
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	1	1	1
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...	3
6	469A and 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	1	1	2	6
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	1
8	224, 225, 225B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	36	50	86	39
9	148 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	99	84	183	88
10	140, 170, 171.. ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	...	1	...
		Total ...	137	147	284	143
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	47	100	147	98
12	307	Attempts at murder	8	7	15	14
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	9	16	25	14
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	1	7	8	3
		Do do Attempt	...	2	2	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	3	1	4	2
		Attempt				
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	...	...	...
		Do do ...	7	18	25	17
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	13	34	47	32
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	50	91	141	84
		Do Attempt	...	...	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	3	3	6	8
		Do Attempt	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	178	224	402	324
		Do Attempt	...	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	47	44	91	60
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	6	6	12	10
22(a)	332 to 353 ...	Hurt or assault to deter a public servant from duty.	50	97	147	62
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	64	39	103	92
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	25	34	59	36
		Total ...	511	723	1,234	856

VII.

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1931-32.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being in same
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine							
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	562 Criminal Procedure Code	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16A	17	18	19
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	12	6	...	2	..	3	1	...	...	6	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	72	24	1	13	...	...	7	...	3	24	12	...
67	1,814	97	2	8	9	7	69	...	2	97	475	..
1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.	..
118	1,902	127	3	23	9	10	77	...	5	127	491	...
97	217	45	...	37+1 Capital	...	1	5	...	...	45	126	1
11	17	7	...	4	..	2	1	...	...	7	3	...
21	74	11	1	6	...	2	1	...	1	11	47	...
7	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
19	13	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	...
35	35	19	3	2	..	1	...	...	13	19	6	..
80	226	16	3	5	...	1	7	...	...	16	64	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
278	741	65	12	12	...	4	33	...	4	65	205	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	119	14	...	10	...	2	...	...	2	14	41	...
7	26	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	17	...
65	222	24	..	1	...	1	21	...	1	24	68	...
80	186	26	1	4	1	2	18	...	...	26	114	...
36	55	12	...	2	1	3	6	...	...	12	20	...
796	1,937	245	24	84+1 Capital	2	19	93	...	22	245	719	1

Appendix

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died or absconding during or before trial	Terms of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offence	...	...	...	...
	120 B (1) ...	Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy ...	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254 ...	Offences relating to coin	...	2	...	..
4	255 to 263A ...	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	..
5	467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	...	...	...
6	469A and 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	1	6	2	...
9	148 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	13	...	6
10	140, 170, 171... ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	3	...	...	...
		Total ...	5	21	2	6
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	1	...	...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	1	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	1	1	1
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	1	...	...	..
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	...	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	1	1	...
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	4	6	...	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	2	3	3	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	1	13	4	6
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves	1	...	...	2
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	1	...	...	...
22(a)	332 to 353	Hurt or assault to deter a public servant from duty	...	1	...	1
23	354 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	...	2	2	...
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	11	27	13	10

VII—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1931-32.

imprisonment						Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years				
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	..	2	1 released
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	34	1 withdrawn
2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,230	10 released 1 compounded
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	1,266	1 withdrawn, 11 released, 1 compounded.
1	...	1	4	5	6	21	1	31	2 withdrawn, 12 released
2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	7	
1	...	1	2	2	...	...	..	16	
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 released
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	1 released
2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	3 released, 28 compounded
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	300	12 released, 158 compounded
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	7	3	...	...	...	...	52	2 withdrawn, 9 released
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	2 withdrawn
3	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	41	1 withdrawn, 4 released
1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	22	1 released
12	5	11	13	11	6	21	1	726	7 withdrawn, 43 released, 186 compounded.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of offences: Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	Number of cases disposed of during the past year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	5	11	16	16
26	394, 399, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	33	59	92	56
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	45	51	96	78
		Attempt ...	1	1	2	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	27	42	69	47
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	..
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	897	1,424	2,321	1,329
		Attempt ..	2	8	10	13
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	..
		Total ...	1,010	1,596	2,606	1,539
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	71	103	174	147
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	39	40	79	50
		Total ...	110	143	253	197
		Class V—Minor Offences against property.				
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	211	391	602	484
		Attempt ...	1	5	6	...
		ordinary	970	2,020	2,990	2,036
		Attempt ...	...	3	3	1
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	164	220	384	205
		Attempt ...	1	2	3	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	16	22	38	15
36	419, 420	Cheating	33	60	93	67
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...
37	447, 448, 453, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	127	188	315	220
		Attempt ...	...	...	..	...
38	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacles	6	16	22	15
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,529	2,927	4,456	3,043
		Total of classes I to V ...	3,297	5,536	8,833	5,778
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
39	295 to 297	Offences against religion	9	11	20	19
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34—Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	11	18	29	41
41	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Regulation.	50	210	260	209
42	.. ...	* Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	283	4,803	5,086	3,344
		Total ...	353	5,042	5,395	3,613
		Grand Total ...	3,650	10,578	14,228	9,341

VII—*contd.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1931-32.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced								Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number o persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Section 562 Cr. P. C.	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16a	17	18	19
8	32	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	...
56	106	21	...	13	...	6	1	...	1	21	34	...
55	101	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	49	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	54	15	7	1	...	...	7	...	...	15	14	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,865	1,221	402	16	293	5	28	12	...	48	402	317	...
8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,588	1,515	445	23	314	5	34	20	...	49	445	429	...
105	323	14	1	3	1	...	8	...	1	14	102	...
67	65	15	1	...	...	1	12	...	1	15	19	...
172	388	29	2	3	1	1	20	...	2	29	121	...
409	565	194	8	107	6	17	34	1	21	194	189	...
4	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...
2,024	1,912	731	51	410	3	18	112	7	130	731	548	...
1	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...
229	263	104	4	47	21	6	15	...	11	104	55	...
3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
23	40	12	...	3	...	4	3	...	2	12	12	...
51	59	22	7	14	...	...	1	...	...	22	12	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
201	531	54	1	6	...	4	37	...	6	54	176	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	34	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,956	3,412	1,122	71	587	30	49	204	8	173	1,122	1,000	...
5,580	9,134	1,968	123	1,011+1 capital	47	113	414	8	251	1,968	2,760	1
12	39	9	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	13	...
21	26	17	1	...	1	...	14	...	1	17	4	...
194	180	154	13	116	...	...	16	...	3	154	11	...
5,812	5,465	4,755	20	47	1	1	4,663	...	23	4,755	214	...
6,039	5,710	4,935	40	163	2	1	4,702	...	27	4,935	242	...
11,619	14,874	6,903	163	1,074+1 capital	49	114	5,116	8	278	6,903	3,002	1

*Indicates persons that appeared before Magistrates under orders.

Appendix

Statement showing the number of Crimes committed, number of cases disposed

Serial No.	Law	Offence	Number of persons died or absconding during or before trial	Terms of: Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	2	...
26	394, 399, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	...	...	2
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	1	...
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	...	1	...	1
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452.	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	1	56	49	36
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	57	52	39
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	5	..	...
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	1	1	...	...
		Total ...	1	6	...	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
33	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	2	46	27	18
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...
		ordinary	2	174	79	63
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...
34	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	2	35	12	5
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...
35	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	4	1	1
36	419, 420	Cheating	...	9	2	2
		Attempt ...	...	...	...	...
37	447, 448, 453, 456... ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking, house-trespass or house breaking	...	7	...	4
		Attempt ...	..	..	...	...
		Breaking closed receptacles	...	...	...	...
38	461, 462	Attempt ..	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	6	275	121	93
		Total of classes I to V ...	24	386	188	148
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
39	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...
40	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	2	...	...
41	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Regulation...	..	56	37	24
42	.....	*Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	1	8	3	...
		Total ...	1	66	40	24
		Grand Total ...	25	452	228	172

VII—*concld.*

of, number of persons arrested and awaiting trial during the year 1931-32.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	12	
10	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	51	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	1 withdrawn, 3 released
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	21	1 released, 3 compounded
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
107	49	31	13	1	...	...	...	320	6 withdrawn, 168 released, 7 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
124	49	40	13	1	1	...	...	451	7 withdrawn, 172 released, 10 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	1 released, 53 compounded
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1 released, 5 compounded
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	177	2 released, 58 compounded
21	17	4	5	...	...	...	...	163	1 withdrawn, 15 released, 1 transferred.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
75	67	18	4	1	1	...	...	552	2 withdrawn, 17 released
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	93	2 withdrawn, 6 released, 1 compounded.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	15	1 released
5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	20	3 compounded, 2 transferred
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	5 released, 101 compounded
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
117	93	27	9	1	1	...	...	1,067	5 withdrawn, 104 released 105 compounded, 3 transferred.
258	153	82	37	13	8	21	1	3,687	20 withdrawn, 332 released 360 compounded, 3 transferred.
...		...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	
30	12	16	...	...	...	...	...	374	115 withdrawn, 6 released
46	14	16	..		...	...	...	411	115 withdrawn, 6 released.
304	167	98	37	13	8	21	1	4,098	135 withdrawn, 338 released, 360 compounded, 3 transferred.

APPENDIX VIII—(Criminal).

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by various courts in the Mysore State during the year 1931-32.

Names of Courts	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with							Persons disposed of								Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial					Total							Persons remaining at the end of the year	Dealt with under section 562, C. P. C.	Struck off under C. L. No. 144	
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntarily	Arrested in the presence of Magistrates	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Commuted or referred	Died, escaped or transferred				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Courts of Sessions...	149	103	25	153	...	...	...	...	312	178	...	89	79	...	...	9	1	...	
Courts of District Magistrates	22	31	7	4	1	109	..	...	62	121	49	24	29	2	1	13	3	...	
Courts of other Magistrates	21,194	23,685	11,023	8,347	1,612	20,941	1,086	...	42,682	43,009	8,617	10,456	11,669	148	135	11,112	300	572	
Total ...	21,365	23,819	(c) 11,055	8,504	1,613	21,050	1,086	...	(c) 43,056	43,308	8,666	10,569	11,777	150	136	11,134	304	572	

(c) Includes 3 persons whose cases were omitted in the previous year's accounts of Mysore Division.

APPENDIX IX—(Criminal).

Statement showing the results of appeals against the decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1931-32.

Tribunals	Number of persons and cases																
	Applications rejected		Sentence Confirmed		Sentence Modified		Sentence Reversed		Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		Remarks
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
High Court of Mysore ...	1	1	56	31	18	4	13	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	34	
Courts of Sessions	2	2	344	269	149	103	125	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	73	
Courts of District and other Magistrates.	12	7	131	81	26	15	113	56	14	13	...	...	4	4	29	21	
Total ...	15	10	531	381	193	122	251	148	14	13	...	...	4	4	189	128	

APPENDIX X—(Civil).

Statement showing the nature and value of Civil suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1931-32.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer		Refiled and remanded		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year									Suits disposed of during the present year						
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits re landed property	Suits re money transactions	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	*Ex-parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration
													Rs. a. p.														Rs. a. p.	Days
Munsiffs' Courts ..	16,010	14,976	30,312	32,695	1,044	1,123	47,366	48,704	31,922	32,002	15,444	16,702	58,25,269 7 1	1,986	29,866	753	18,314	11,091	1,732	830	...	618	16,147	8,283	425	7,147	53,99,375 1 0	169·99
Subordinate Judges' Courts (including Small Cause Court, Bangalore and Additional Subordinate Judge's Court, Mysore) ...	2,822	2,910	7,857	9,205	155	246	10,834	12,361	7,919	9,131	2,915	3,230	20,08,459 12 7	96	9,134	35	4,479	4,447	2	128	143	6	5,115	2,313	141	1,562	13,27,816 3 3	104·3
District Judges' Courts	197	196	69	111	2	3	268	312	58	74	210	238	15,96,335 11 8	14	51	46	13	9	5	13	63	8	6	10	1	57	10,23,753 14 9	885·3
Grand Total ...	19,029	18,084	38,238	41,921	1,201	1,372	58,468	61,377	39,899	41,207	18,569	20,170	94,25,064 15 4	2,036	39,051	834	22,806	15,537	1,769	971	206	632	21,268	10,606	567	8,766	77,90,945 3 0	156·7

Note.—The difference between the figures in columns 3 and 12 is due to the exclusion in column 3 of suits transferred during the year 1931-32 from out of those shown in column 12.

APPENDIX XI—(Civil).

CIVIL WORK.—Statement showing the results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1931-32.

Tribunals	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below six months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.			
Munsiffs' Courts	24,163	24,619	1,20,98,279 14 7	36,318	36,158	81,09,442 11 0	60,481	60,777	2,02,07,722 9 7	35,862	33,856	74,68,646 12 10	24,619	26,921	1,27,39,075 12 9	13,134	7,591	6,196
Subordinate Judges' Courts (including Small Cause Court, Bangalore and Additional Subordinate Judge's Court, Mysore.)	5,362	5,210	16,21,026 11 9	8,206	9,935	24,00,692 2 7	13,568	15,145	40,71,718 14 4	8,354	9,466	23,02,501 9 7	5,214	5,679	17,69,217 4 9	2,953	1,596	1,130
District Judges' Courts.	191	210	14,40,566 10 0	138	143	6,74,913 6 9	329	353	21,15,480 0 9	119	136	7,93,297 10 10	210	217	13,22,182 5 11	73	28	116
Grand Total ...	29,716	30,039 (a)	1,51,59,873 4 4	44,662	46,236	1,12,35,046 4 4	74,378	76,275	2,63,94,921 8 8	44,335	43,458	1,05,64,446 1 3	30,043	32,817	1,58,30,475 7 5	16,160	9,215	7,442

(a) Excludes four cases reported to have been wrongly shown in excess in the previous year's pendency in the Additional Sub-Judge's Court, Mysore.

APPENDIX XII—(Civil).

CIVIL WORK.—Statement showing the number and results of appeals in Civil Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1931-32.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration		Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Remanded for trial		Compromised or otherwise disposed of			
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.											Days	Days	
High Court—																									
Appeals from original decrees ...	306	232	66	58	372	290	140	82	232	208	3,55,747 15 7	2,51,951 1 6	79	45	21	4	24	16	3	3	13	14	1,173·1	1,174·4	
Do appellate decrees ...	259	337	227	176	486	513	149	162	337	351	67,271 13 4	19,161 12 7	90	113	31	25	11	5	5	2	12	17	404·5	507·1	
Do original orders ...	21	18	35	55	56	73	38	33	18	40	...	...	17	20	5	4	1	1	6	3	9	5	} 168·2	{ 924·4	
Do appellate orders ...	5	3	9	7	14	10	11	3	3	7	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	1		{ 189·0	
Total ...	591	590	337	296	928	886	338	280	590	606	4,23,019 12 11	3,01,112 14 1	190	180	57	33	36	22	16	8	39	37	682·9	665·8	
District Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	833	895	670	667	1,503	1,562	373	391	1,130	1,171	2,76,985 2 11	2,30,873 0 1	200	191	43	51	33	39	22	19	75	91	384·0	353·4	
Do orders ...	212	184	194	199	406	383	155	173	251	210	...	...	70	71	34	44	3	6	13	11	35	41	276·9	337·009	
Subordinate Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	277	385	573	536	850	921	465	357	385	564	1,59,861 5 6	1,71,673 14 4	278	199	57	50	74	42	28	34	28	32	505·4	409·5	
Do orders ...	5	12	57	100	62	112	50	50	12	62	...	...	19	34	13	7	...	2	8	4	10	3	383·4	248·9	
Grand Total ...	1,918	2,066	1,831	1,798	3,749	3,864	1,381	1,251	2,368	2,613	8,59,866 5 4	7,03,659 12 6	757	675	204	185	146	111	87	76	187	204	476·0	456·9	

Note.—The difference between the figures in cols. 3 and 10 is due to the exclusion in col. 3 of appeals transferred during the year 1931-32 from out of those shown in col. 10.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the jails and lock-ups in the Mysore State during the year 1931.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from the previous year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail, Bangalore 1 District Jail at Mysore 6 District Lock-ups 46 Taluk Lock-ups 1 Special Lock-up at Kolar Gold Fields	875	5,781	6,772	6,656	859·04	854·11	886	Rs. a. p. 1,35,105-2-7	22 days	3

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1931-32.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration during 1931-32		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Delivered at the request of the presenter during the year 1931-32
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	1,23,420	1,27,428	52,650	57,068	58 387	57,972	908	897	847	973	10,628	10,518	1,23,260	1,27,281	Rs a. p. 4,05,84,077-2-3	Rs. a. p. 4,22,18,108-12-3	112	139	214	226	60

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1931-32.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	57,034	1,69,81,340 4 4	1,10,295 0 0	52,605	1,69,01,764 6 0	1,12,176 5 0	
Sales	57,959	1,69,77,511 6 3	1,18,450 8 0	58,354	1,65,74,642 13 3	1,17,259 0 0	
Wills	898	6,51,162 1 0	5,120 8 0	908	7,42,529 10 6	5,063 8 0	
Money bonds	1,209	9,03,155 12 10	2,891 4 0	721	2,30,741 2 10	1,187 6 0	
Miscellaneous	10,181	67,04,939 3 10	35,383 10 0	10,672	61,34,399 1 8	36,104 7 0	
B. Return (other receipts)	.....	.....	23,055 7 6	.....	.....	20 458 12 9	
Total ...	1,27,281	4,22,18,108 12 3	2,95,196 5 6	1,23,260	4,05,84,077 2 3	2,92,249 6 9	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	1,85,992 4 10	.....	.....	1,77,453 0 0	
Net profit ...	.....	.....	1,09,204 0 8	.....	.....	1,14,796 6 9	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1931-32.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening Balance on the 1st July 1931 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1931-32	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1932 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1930-31 (Final)	Present year 1931-32		Past year 1930-31 (Final)	Present year 1931-32		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	1,47,822	9,95,891	13,77,643	15,25,465	10,17,464	12,54,671	2,70,794	
1. Yelahanka	1,747	4,422	3,881	5,628	4,524	4,905	723	
2. Hoskote	1,793	6,665	7,548	9,341	6,982	6,281	3,060	
3. Dodballapur	1,562	18,233	31,640	33,202	18,508	32,125	1,077	
4. Nelamangala	303	4,769	5,953	6,256	5,087	5,387	869	
5. Tyamagondlu	544	4,036	5,916	6,460	4,357	5,971	489	
6. Kankanhalli	90	5,371	6,048	6,138	6,533	5,953	185	
7. Magadi	1,287	5,533	5,764	7,051	5,314	5,273	1,778	
8. Closepet	4,970	7,093	8,637	13,607	9,172	8,177	5,430	
9. Channapatna	898	26,634	25,412	26,310	26,237	24,230	2,080	
10. Anekal	1,477	5,884	6,396	7,873	7,461	7,112	761	
11. Sarjapur	5,027	2,075	3,135	8,162	3,143	2,413	5,749	
12. Devanhalli	1,417	7,119	7,328	8,745	7,844	7,296	1,449	
13. Vadigenhalli	334	3,501	2,963	3,297	4,461	2,907	390	
Total ...	21,449	1,01,335	1,20,621	1,42,070	1,09,623	1,18,030	24,040	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	3,034	44,574	43,718	46,752	45,445	41,992	4,760	
2. Bowringpet	1,478	27,318	49,986	51,464	31,856	48,440	3,024	
3. Chintamani	6,246	42,199	42,200	48,446	43,713	43,716	4,730	
4. Chikballapur	16,688	28,272	65,189	81,872	24,135	78,521	3,351	
5. Mulbagal	212	8,670	6,551	6,763	9,425	6,628	135	
6. Sidlaghatta	1,060	7,719	6,274	7,334	6,997	6,714	620	
7. Malur	—258	6,520	6,839	6,581	7,982	7,550	—969	
8. Srinivaspur	1,866	4,007	3,918	5,784	3,864	3,668	2,116	
9. Bagepalli	521	1,200	1,185	1,706	1,572	963	743	
10. Goribidnur	8,214	7,862	22,408	30,622	5,814	21,106	9,516	
11. Gudibanda	1,513	2,018	3,590	5,103	2,813	3,033	2,070	
Total ...	40,567	1,80,359	2,51,858	2,92,427	1,83,616	2,62,331	30,096	

Appendix XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1931-32.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening Balance on the 1st July 1931 (Final)	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1931-32	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1932 (Preliminary)	Remarks
		Past year 1930-31 (Final)	Present year 1931-32		Past year 1930-31 (Final)	Present year 1931-32		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur ...	45.102	97,584	74,083	1,19,185	69,503	1,06,713	12,472	
2. Tiptur ...	39,009	22,247	67,876	1,06,885	40,530	74,417	32,467	
3. Madhugiri ...	14,071	21,076	15,427	29,498	14,611	15,874	13,624	
4. Sira ...	5,501	11,884	10,143	15,644	18,486	10,791	4,853	
5. Chiknayakanhalli ...	5,150	11,835	9,512	14,662	13,261	9,415	5,247	
6. Gubbi ...	5,466	9,335	8,687	14,153	9,529	7,450	6,703	
7. Kunigal ...	9,229	11,153	8,586	17,815	11,464	9,729	8,086	
8. Koratagere ...	1,387	4,417	2,776	4,165	3,665	2,827	1,338	
9. Pavagada ...	1,430	4,543	4,433	5,863	4,763	5,160	703	
10. Turuvekere...	2,852	6,340	4,848	7,700	5,494	5,611	2,089	
Total ...	1,29,197	2,00,089	2,06,373	3,35,570	1,91,306	2,47,987	87,583	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City ...	88,500	7,52,020	8,18,508	9,07,008	6,90,336	8,66,820	40,188	
1. Chamrajnagar	2,588	19,810	26,513	29,101	23,065	24,946	4,155	
2. Hunsur ...	3,393	13,282	12,344	15,737	14,262	15,384	353	
3. Nanjangud ...	3,623	53,056	34,255	37,878	52,481	33,303	4,575	
4. Malvalli ...	1,423	16,214	15,658	17,081	16,575	16,623	458	
5. Seringapatam	5,205	12,531	9,928	15,133	10,369	11,766	3,367	
6. Nagamangala	3,031	3,307	3,350	6,381	3,190	3,666	2,715	
7. Gundlupet ...	1,633	7,902	8,024	9,657	6,520	7,775	1,882	
8. French-Rocks	8,420	10,988	9,920	18,340	8,845	12,027	6,313	
9. Ramasamudra	2,005	2,121	2,425	4,430	1,969	2,538	1,892	
10. T.-Narsipur...	241	2,973	2,504	2,745	2,890	2,307	438	
11. Mugur ...	266	1,933	1,234	1,500	1,695	1,407	93	
12. Heggaddevankote.	1,714	1,670	1,487	3,201	1,222	1,505	1,696	
13. Sargur ...	1,152	2,113	2,273	3,425	2,033	2,362	1,063	
14. Talkad ...	380	2,222	1,918	2,298	2,191	1,923	375	
15. Bannur ...	169	2,108	2,587	2,756	2,114	2,508	248	
16. Melkote ...	20	2,197	3,301	3,321	2,400	2,901	420	
17. Maddur ...	1,703	3,733	3,271	4,974	3,627	3,163	1,811	
18. Yedatore ...	11,763	7,405	4,249	16,012	5,897	4,855	11,157	
19. Saligrama ...	1,109	8,340	4,026	5,135	10,019	4,525	610	
20. Krishnarajpete.	977	3,383	2,893	3,870	4,664	3,423	447	
21. Periyapatna...	4,540	3,042	3,153	7,693	3,546	3,286	4,407	
22. Mandya ...	12,206	15,057	19,203	31,409	12,932	24,321	7,088	
23. Yelandur ...	1,327	2,679	2,490	3,817	2,344	2,339	1,478	
24. Belakavadi ...	680	2,218	2,090	2,770	2,800	1,557	1,213	
25. Mirle* ...	1,172	...	1,123	2,295	...	1,424	871	
26. Agara Mamballi.*	825	...	2,544	3,369	...	899	2,470	
Total ...	71,565	2,00,284†	1,82,763	2,54,328	1,97,650	1,92,733	61,595	

*Transferred from Village Panchayet Funds as the Municipalities began to function from 1st July 1931.
†Inclusive of Mirle and Agara.

Appendix XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1931-32.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on the 1st July 1931	Receipts during the		Total in the current year 1931-32	Expenditure during		Closing Balance on the 30th June 1932	Remarks
		Past year 1930-31	Present year 1931-32		Past year 1930-31	Present year 1931-32		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan ...	17,094	61,810	61,322	78,386	53,349	72,025	6,361	
2. Hole-Narsipur ...	9,796	29,005	30,963	40,759	28,111	29,605	11,154	
3. Arsikere ...	2,782	31,689	45,176	47,958	34,978	45,139	2,820	
4. Banavar ...	2,882	5,164	3,820	6,702	5,990	5,134	1,568	
5. Haranahalli ...	49	856	1,212	1,261	1,498	1,199	62	
6. Channarayapatna ...	487	7,065	7,523	8,010	7,127	7,306	704	
7. Sravanabelagola ...	812	4,889	3,201	4,013	5,100	3,788	225	
8. Arkalgud ...	—205	11,072	14,727	14,522	14,091	11,595	2,927	
9. Konanur ...	2,282	5,184	5,212	7,494	5,942	6,011	1,483	
10. Saklespur ...	218	6,769	6,280	6,498	9,899	5,266	1,232	
11. Belur ...	118	8,176	9,850	9,968	9,364	6,618	3,350	
12. Alur ...	1,037	6,243	5,511	6,548	4,692	5,705	843	
Total ...	37,322	1,77,872	1,94,797	2,32,119	1,80,141	1,99,390	32,729	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	3,942	85,334	1,01,403	1,05,345	89,458	1,02,116	3,229	
2. Bhadravati	5,509	12,499	9,873	15,382	12,278	7,330	8,052	
3. Channagiri	1,950	4,497	5,219	7,169	4,574	4,701	2,468	
4 Honnali	2,646	6,387	5,245	7,891	7,373	6,576	1,315	
5 Nyamati	2,332	3,081	4,304	6,636	4,434	4,747	1,889	
6. Shikarpur	—82	7,427	8,265	8,183	7,887	7,905	278	
7. Siralkoppa	1,178	1,857	2,373	3,551	2,820	3,274	277	
8. Sorab	504	3,600	3,052	3,556	3,600	2,867	689	
9. Sagar	9,173	34,682	26,090	35,263	34,909	32,021	3,242	
10. Hosanagar	2,257	3,043	2,047	4,304	3,944	4,180	124	
11. Tirthahalli	1,400	9,699	9,998	11,398	9,401	9,043	2,355	
12. Kumsi	1,906	2,108	2,490	4,396	2,272	2,427	1,969	
Total ...	32,715	1,74,214	1,80,359	2,13,074	1,82,950	1,87,187	25,887	

Appendix XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1931-32.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name of Municipality	Opening Balance on the 1st July 1931	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1931-32	Expenditure during the		Closing Balance on the 30th June 1932	Remarks
		Past year 1930-31	Present year 1931-32		Past year 1930-31	Present year 1931-32		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Chikmagalur	17,204	82,212	51,260	68,464	87,271	51,486	16,978	
2. Tarikere	3,146	40,447	48,348	51,494	42,902	47,357	4,137	
3. Birur	2,324	8,404	11,792	14,116	9,833	9,404	4,712	
4. Kadur	1,759	8,589	9,095	10,854	11,374	8,816	2,038	
5. Koppa	2,459	13,060	6,400	8,859	14,276	7,478	1,381	
6. Mudgere	—1,680	5,368	7,872	6,192	8,397	6,858	—666	
7. Narasimharajpura ...	1,120	5,440	4,337	5,457	4,683	4,033	1,424	
8. Sringeri	3,981	4,149	5,214	9,195	3,935	4,146	5,049	
9. Ajjampur	315	1,875	2,608	2,923	1,935	2,572	351	
Total ...	30,628	1,69,544	1,46,926	1,77,554	1,84,606	1,42,150	35,404	

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	16,659	40,440	42,530	59,189	39,082	43,388	15,801	
2. Davangere	35,092	1,46,880	1,40,617	1,75,649	1,75,444	1,29,479	46,170	
3. Haribar	6,705	12,719	20,972	27,677	19,266	24,481	3,196	
4. Challakere	598	15,237	19,727	20,325	16,305	15,583	4,742	
5. Hiriyur	8,704	12,013	10,283	18,987	7,583	11,098	7,889	
6. Hosdurga	1,554	8,370	10,410	11,964	9,491	6,354	5,610	
7. Holalkere	187	5,173	4,261	4,448	4,084	3,130	1,308	
8. Jagalur	1,649	8,222	7,758	9,407	6,821	6,659	2,758	
9. Molakalmuru	658	4,252	6,693	7,351	4,825	6,814	537	
10. Naikanhatti	2,366	2,241	2,117	4,483	2,543	4,135	348	
11. Mayakonda	931	1,406	991	1,922	1,435	1,409	513	
Total ...	75,043	2,56,953	2,66,359	3,41,402	2,86,879	2,52,530	88,872	
Grand Total ...	6,74,810	32,08,500	37,46,207	44,21,017	32,24,571	37,23,829	6,97,188	

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during the year 1931-32.

	July 1931	August 1931	September 1931	October 1931	November 1931	December 1931	January 1932	February 1932	March 1932	April 1932	May 1932	June 1932	Total for the year	Total of the past year	Average for the past five years	Remarks
Mysore State	6·07	8·11	5·69	1·42	4·63	1·01	0·00	0·60	0·01	1·42	4·68	2·47	36·11	34·31	36·02	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during the year 1931-32.

Quantity per rupee in seers and chataks (1/16th of a seer).

Articles	During June 1931		During June 1932		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	6	8	8	8	
2. Rice (best sort)	7	...	7	0	
3. Rice (common sort)	9	...	8	12	
4. Cholam	13	...	14	0	
5. Ragi	22	...	20	0	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1931-32.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
23. Irrigation works charged to Revenue.							
Major works	5,63,802	.....	5,63,802	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minor works	37,278	63,027	1,00,305	.....	4,06,129	4,06,129	.....
Restoration of Minor Tanks ...	1,25,607	.....	1,25,607	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	2,68,194	.....	.....	56,758	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	903	.....	.....	1,594	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	—2,920	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	7,26,687	63,027	10,55,891	.....	4,06,129	4,64,481	15,20,372
24. Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings	3,05,999	79,533	3,85,532	40,396	6,438	46,834	.....
Other works ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,46,560	2,46,560	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,669	753	4,422	15,609	34,762	50,371	.....
Water Supply	.....	53,627	53,627	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loss on Stock	.....	.....	5,170	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	1,25,042	.....	.....	14,689	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	1,640	.....	.....	160	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	—37,841	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	3,09,668	1,33,913	5,37,592	56,005	2,87,760	3,58,614	8,96,206
24A. Communications—							
(1) Roads	50,419	7,87,892	8,38,311	73,832	4,52,142	5,25,974	.....
(2) Bridges	69,514	3,630	73,144	38,966	178	3,9144	.....
(3) Travellers' bungalows ...	2,707	28,568	31,275	.....	.....	.....	.....
(4) Hill Stations	.....	9,035	9,035	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 (A) Motor License Fees collecting charges ...	.....	8,231	8,231	.....	.....	.....	.....
(5) Establishment	.....	.....	3,06,507	.....	.....	99,390	.....
(6) Tools and plant	.....	.....	9,529	.....	.....	2,641	.....
7. Road Fund—							
a) Contribution to Road Fund from General Revenues ...	.....	.....	10,46,132	.....	.....	.....	.....
(*b*) Deduct expenditure met from Road Fund... ...	.....	.....	12,76,032	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 7 Road Fund	.....	.....	—2,29,900	.....	.....	.....	—2,29,900
Total ...	1,22,640	8,37,356	10,46,132	1,12,798	4,52,320	6,67,149	17,13,281
26. Education—							
Buildings	63,342	22,032	85,374	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	19,036	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	63,342	22,032	1,04,447	.....	.....	.....	1,04,447
27. Agriculture—							
Buildings	7,204	.....	7,024	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	2,340	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	7,204	.....	9,383	.....	.....	.....	9,383

Appendix XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1931-32.

Fund, Major, Finance and Service Heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30. Grants for Public Improvements.	16,358	.....	16,358	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	1,778	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	16,358	.....	18,188	.....	.....	.....	18,188
31. Army—11 Military Works ...	15,327	6,048	21,375	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	7,120	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	15,327	6,048	28,531	.....	.....	.....	28,531
38. K. R. S. Capital Account and Irrigation Works—	17,82,303	.....	17,82,303	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	3,45,298	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	920	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense	.....	.....	43,895	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	17,82,303	.....	21,72,416	.....	.....	.....	21,72,416
XXV. K. R. S. Irrigation Works—	.....	81,294	81,294	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	68,355	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	174	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	81,294	1,49,823	.....	.....	.....	1,49,823
XXVIII. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works (Net receipts)—							
Working expenses ...	.....	1,33,577	1,33,577	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	12,743	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	1,33,577	1,46,336	.....	.....	.....	1,46,336
8. Kolar Gold Fields Water Works—							
Depreciation Fund ...	.....	15,766	15,766	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	5,252				
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	15,766	21,060	.....	.....	.....	21,060
39. Industrial and other Works—							
New Bangalore Water Works	19,90,949	.....	19,90,949	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	79,063	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	—6,652	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suspense ...	.....	.....	12,221	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	19,90,949	.....	20,75,581	.....	.....	.....	20,75,581
Contribution Works—							
Civil Works—							
Buildings	1,56,091	42,553	1,98,644	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communications ...	96,789	2,527	99,316	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	81,273	719	81,992	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	3,34,153	45,799	3,79,952	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irrigation Works ...	6,147	2,194	8,341	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Contribution Works ...	3,40,300	47,993	3,88,293	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment ...	.....	.....	16,671	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	520	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	3,40,300	47,993	4,05,484	.....	.....	.....	4,05,484
Grand Total ...	53,74,598	13,41,006	77,70,864	1,68,803	11,46,209	14,90,244	92,61,108

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1931-32.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1929-30	163,511	294,532	6,379	55,788	181,015	261,391	321,250	2 705	9,167	...	123,524	41 431	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of agricultura stock held in 1930.
Kolar		194,490	172,162	10,380	58,165	126,067	525,001	280,650	1,516	8,504	...	101,902	34,799	
Tumkur		203,114	200,310	11,389	48,361	147,350	690,121	300,870	2,560	7,253	...	118,721	32,378	
Mysore		291,995	336,063	10,299	93,734	224,918	645,479	316,064	2,086	6,964	19	207,670	64,824	
Hassan		195,016	208,188	7,980	54,094	140,971	276,223	112,815	1,701	1,978	...	103,272	20,671	
Shimoga		190,630	141,061	19,654	65,017	174,995	29,036	45,166	870	664	...	79,748	35,381	
Kadur		119,484	91,975	8,847	30,853	80,522	72,148	50,024	598	1,204	...	52,854	18,929	
Chitaldrug		178,717	1,00,640	12,826	76,293	110,138	321,735	165,287	1,970	4,227	5	78,985	28,776	
Total ...		15,36,897	15,94,931	87,754	482,255	11,85,971	26,21,134	15,92,126	14,006	39,961	24	866,676	272,189	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise Revenue of the Mysore State during the year 1931-32.

Name of State	Year	Country spirits (Arrack)		Opium		Ganja		Toddy (Date and Bagani)		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore State	1930-31	546	27,92,049	90	91,088	247	4,03,723	2,428	39,48,922	3,311	72,35,732	
	1931-32	539	22,63,299	86	99,590	248	3,79,603	2,400	31,98,497	3,275	59,40,989	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1931-32.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1930-31	Collection during the current year 1931-32	Remissions during the current year 1931-32	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 56,51,758	Rs. 1,06,45,171	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Assessment on Lands	20,06,642	1,11,60,661	1,31,67,303	1,00,53,881	1,16,50,185	1,07,431	14,09,685
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inams and whole Inam villages including Kayamgutta ...	1,55,198	5,58,175	7,13,373	4,76,818	5,64,511	2,495	1,46,367
3. Miscellaneous ...	4,04,139	12,23,840	16,27,979	9,68,500	10,20,909	48,852	5,58,218
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	2,72,160	2,72,160	*3,93,150*	*2,72,160*	...	...
Total ...	25,25,979	1,36,70,514	1,52,36,495	1,11,06,049	1,29,63,445	1,58,778	21,14,270
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty on Gold ...	...	11,54,599	11,54,599	9,99,262	11,54,599	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	26,347	26,347	35,352	26,347	...	...
3. Profits on working Chrome Mines ...	...	43,187	43,187	30,000	43,187	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*1,100*	*1,100*	*635*	*1,100*	...	...
Total ...	...	12,23,033	12,23,033	10,63,979	12,23,033	...	...
B. Forest—							
1. Sandal oil ...	...	10,59,596	10,59,596	17,33,177	10,59,596	...	...
2. Timber, etc., removed by Govt. and Private Agency ...	4,70,190	13,29,208	17,99,398	10,42,930	12,33,921	15,479	...
3. Creosoting plant ...	11,503	1,13,218	1,24,721	3,14,768	33,106	469	...
4. Miscellaneous ...	1,422	38,871	40,293	37,697	39,088	41	...
Deduct—Refunds...	...	*894*	*894*	*3,455*	*894*	...	...
Total ...	4,83,115	25,39,999	30,23,114	31,25,117	23,64,817	15,989	...
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Arrack ...	43,039	21,20,012	22,13,051	26,11,877	20,88,004	3,167	1,21,280
2. Toddy ...	1,98,959	31,11,175	33,10,134	35,18,533	29,11,535	4,662	3,93,937
3. Ganja and majum ...	9,533	3,79,159	3,88,241	3,79,159	3,64,763	1,429	22,059
Opium	58	99,540	99,598	91,113	1,01,274	...	...
Other receipts ...	9,681	1,46,569	1,56,250	1,43,028	1,25,461	2,446	28,343
Deduct—Refunds, etc.	..	*80,730*	*80,730*	*89,523*	*80,730*	...	...
Total ...	2,61,270	59,06,004	61,67,274	66,53,987	55,10,297	11,704	6,47,273
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. General Stamps ...	...	6,72,658	6,72,658	7,59,537	6,72,658	...	...
2. Court-fee Stamps ...	...	12,99,921	12,99,921	11,84,954	12,99,921	...	...
3. Stamped paper for copies	...	63,955	63,955	68,770	63,955	...	...
4. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents ...	...	37,220	37,220	27,160	37,220	...	...
5. Fines and Penalties	...	20,031	20,031	18,377	20,031	...	...
Deduct—Refunds...	...	*1,39,644*	*1,39,644*	*1,24,940*	*1,39,644*	...	...
Total ...	...	19,54,141	19,54,141	19,13,858	19,54,141	..	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1930-31	Collection during the current year 1931-32	Remissions during the current year 1931-32	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property ...	...	3,704	3,704	3,104	3,704	...	...
2 Recoveries on account of pauper suits ...	...	7,171	7,171	7,464	7,171	...	...
3. Fees, fines, etc. ...	...	42,038	42,038	45,352	42,038	...	..
4. Miscellaneous ...	...	2,691	2,691	4,562	2,691	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*11,865*	*11,865*	*12,654*	*11,865*	..	...
Total ...	...	43,739	43,739	47,828	43,739	...	...
F. Miscellaneous and other receipts—							
1. Income and Miscellaneous taxes ...	..	...	...	12,35,939	13,64,112	...	...
2. Registration ..	...	2,89,970	2,89,970	2,92,616	2,89,970	...	...
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts. ..	...	15,632	15,632	17,744	15,632	...	...
4. Pensions and Allowances ...	...	79,339	79,339	71,109	79,339	...	...
5 Stationery and Printing ...	...	68,443	68,443	77,684	68,443	...	...
6. Miscellaneous ...	...	2,48,452	2,48,452	2,24,745	2,48,452	...	...
7. Jails ...	...	1,756	1,756	1,892	1,756	...	...
8. Police ...	...	11,821	11,821	13,421	11,821	...	..
9. Medical ...	...	62,384	62,384	48,907	62,384	...	...
10. Public Health ..	...	47,177	47,177	29,475	47,177	...	..
11. Education ...	...	2,20,739	2,20,739	2,15,510	2,20,739	...	...
12. Army ...	...	60,849	60,849	79,947	60,849	...	...
Total ...	...	24,70,674	24,70,674	23,03,989	24,70,674	...	...
G. Miscellaneous—							
Extraordinary receipts ...							
1. Surplus Revenue of the Assigned Tract ...	...	3,32,848	3,32,848	2,91,731	3,32,848	...	...
2. Interest—							
i. Interest on Loans ...	...	1,68,707	1,68,707	1,26,141	1,68,707	...	...
ii. Interest on arrears of Revenue ...	...	61,357	61,357	37,634	61,357	...	...
iii. Interest on Investments ...	...	12,49,501	12,49,501	17,18,881	12,49,501	...	...
iv. Interest on S. A. Ry. Capital ...	...	30,070	30,070	31,053	30,070	...	
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*—1,709*	*—1,709*	*—30,667*	*—1,709*	...	
3. Civil Works ...	...	1,23,606	1,23,606	98,754	1,23,606	...	...
4. Communications ...	...	4,24,700	4,24,700	4,66,934	4,24,700	...	...
5. Agriculture ...	...	74,569	74,569	63,778	74,569	...	..
6. Industries and Commerce ...	...	25,783	25,783	18,079	25,783	...	...
Total ...	...	24,89,432	24,89,432	28,22,318	24,89,432	...	..

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1930-31	Collection during the current year 1931-32	Remission during the current year 1931-32	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
General Commercial Service—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Railways Revenue Account ...	...	15,71,808	15,71,808	14,54,969	15,71,808	...	...
2. Krishnarajasagara (Hydro Electric and Irrigation Works) ...	...	31,47,189	31,47,189	38,78,025	31,47,189	..	...
3. Iron Works profits ...	...	—1,80,533	—1,80,533	—6,92,981	—1,80,533	...	...
4. K. G. F. Water Works	...	82,595	82,595	71,622	82,595	...	...
5. Industrial Works (Net profits) ...	...	1,06,545	1,06,545	—13,470	1,06,545	...	...
Total ...	...	47,27,604	47,27,604	41,96,165	47,27,604	...	...
Total Service Head Receipts	...	3,37,47,182	3,37,47,182	3,32,35,290	3,37,47,182	...	...
Interest on Railway Loan Sinking Fund ...	...	5,09,885	5,09,885	5,00,970	5,09,885	...	..
Contribution by District Boards or Railway Companies for construction of Railways ...	...	17,634	17,634	15,98,529	17,634	...	...
Commutation of Pensions.	...	...	51,472	49,349	51,472	...	...
H. Debt Heads—(Net)—							
1. Investment account...	...	...	...	...	95,43,167	...	..
2. Debt ...	...	3,23,87,332	3,23,87,332	3,23,87,332	...	...	...
3 Unfunded Debt:—							
(*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds	...	15,79,953	15,79,953	6,21,024	15,79,953	...	...
(*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	...	...	...	22,14,356	...	...
(*c*) Endowment and other account ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Reserve Funds ...	...	29,30,534	29,30,534	24,15,310	29,30,534	...	...
5. Local and other funds	...	...	...	...	6,63,922	...	...
6. Deposits ...	...	...	...	...	2,95,711	...	...
7. Advances ...	...	5,76,046	5,76,046	7,35,716	5,76,046	...	...
8. Suspense accounts ...	...	...	...	1,39,909	...	...	...
9. Departmental balance	...	...	...	...	27,552	...	..
10. Loans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
11. Remittances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Miscellaneous ...	...	851	851	2,923	851	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	1,84,11,083	1,84,11,083	3,84,51,062	1,84,11,083	...	...
Total Receipts of Service and Debt Heads ...	...	5,21,58,265	5,21,58,265	7,16,86,352	5,21,58,265	..	...
Grand Total including Opening Balance ...	...	6,28,03,436	6,28,03,436	7,73,38,110	6,28,03,436	...	...

Appendix XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1930-31	Current year 1931-32	Actual expenditure 1930-31	Expenditure during the current year 1931-32	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	24,50,000	24,50,000	24,50,000	24,50,000	
B1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue	29,61,000	29,00,000	30,18,276	27,55,804	
2. Forest	15,69,000	13,66,000	15,37,267	11,69,404	
3. Excise	4,52,000	4,32,000	4,48,691	3,86,316	
4. Income-tax	82,000	79,000	81,384	69,365	
5. Stamps	97,000	80,000	82,404	54,820	
6. Registration	1,78,000	1,82,000	1,82,400	1,73,583	
Total ...	53,39,000	50,39,000	53,50,422	46,09,292	
C. Administration—					
1. Civil List	26,10,000	26,10,000	23,00,000	21,00,000	
2. General Administration	15,08,000	14,12,000	16,43,571	14,58,360	
3 Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts....	1,90,000	2,06,000	1,85,942	1,57,606	
4. Stationery and Printing Departments	3,66,000	2,88,000	3,11,532	2,64,188	
5. Miscellaneous	73,000	78,000	1,53,590	89,447	
6. Courts of Law...	11,18,000	10,94,000	11,51,279	10,63,425	
7. Jails	1,42,000	1,32,000	1,08,403	1,02,660	
8. Police	17,88,000	18,19,000	19,31,599	17,71,169	
9. Army	18,26,000	16,47,000	17,13,084	15,15,445	
Total ...	96,21,000	92,86,000	94,98,950	85,22,250	
D. Public Instruction	53,67,000	50,94,000	53,48,196	47,81,767	
E. Medical charges	12,44,000	12,18,000	12,18,090	11,80,129	
F. Religious charges	3,59,000	3,54,000	3,60,197	3,51,613	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Railways and Tramways ...	12,00,000	12,00,000	28,53,126	11,89,136	
2. Krishnarajasagara Hydro Electric and Irrigation Works	36,46,000	34,15,000	43,44,430	23,25,824	
3. Industrial Works ...	17,06,000	28,47,000	17,55,143	23,37,194	
4. Iron Works	10,00,000	11,00,000	3,34,469	1,98,334	
5. Commuted value of pensions ...	1,74,000	1,00,000	92,221	81,846	
Total ...	79,26,000	86,62,000	93,82,389	65,82,334	
H. Public Works—					
i. Irrigation Works	14,50,000	12,70,000	12,62,367	10,55,892	
ii. Civil Works	10,00,000	7,30,000	8,54,788	5,37,803	
iii. Communications	11,00,000	10,00,000	13,88,059	10,46,132	
Total ...	35,50,000	30,00,000	35,05,214	26,39,827	
I. Pensions	15,63,000	17,16,000	19,14,228	20,69,074	

Appendix XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1930-31	Current year 1931-32	Actual expenditure 1930-31	Expenditure during current year 1931-32	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. Miscellaneous—					
1. Supervision of Mines	2,09,000	2,11,000	2,18,435	1,97,142	
2. Sinking Fund	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000	18,78,000	
3. Interest on debt and other obligations	41,97,000	52,60,000	53,32,616	52,36,647	
4. Public Health	1,93,000	2,25,000	2,12,228	2,20,449	
5. Economic Development	1,00,000	...	1,04,066	...	
6. Agriculture	13,79,000	11,88,000	14,25,392	10,82,417	
7. Industries and Commerce ...	2,20,000	1,93,000	2,20,367	1,82,800	
8. Co-operative Societies	1,67,000	1,58,000	1,65,843	1,39,760	
9. Grants for Public Improvements ...	7,20,000	4,08,000	5,85,057	3,74,202	
10. Famine Relief	...	...	...	...	
11. Famine Insurance	...	...	...	...	
12. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	20,000	1,000	1,761	4,851	
13. ,, Electrical ,, ...	..	5,000	...	13,685	
14. Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure.	..	...	...	...	
15. Extraordinary expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	
16. Deduct:—Expenditure met from balances at credit of Reserve Funds	6,50,000	...	3,59,719	3,30,143	
Total ...	...	...	97,84,046	89,99,810	
Total of Service and Capital Heads ...	...	...	4,88,11,732	4,21,86,096	
K. Debt Heads—(Net)—					
1. Investment account	...	...	1,17,97,224	...	
2. Debt	...	1,04,97,000	...	94,26,111	
3. Unfunded Debt:—					
(a) Insurance and provident funds ...	...	...	...	...	
(b) Savings Bank Deposits	...	...	38,23,271	...	
(c) Endowments for charitable and other purposes.	...	...	6,13,841	98,590	
4. Reserve Funds	...	...	...	...	
5. Local and other funds	30,000	1,39,200	4,57,462	...	
6. Deposits	...	...	1,90,381	...	
7. Advances	...	...	...	...	
8. Suspense account	...	...	...	23,443	
9. Departmental balance	...	...	13,126	...	
10. Loans	3,90,000	2,24,800	5,91,361	26,73,852	
11. Remittances	...	...	3,94,541	90,304	
12. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	
Total Debt Heads ...	...	...	1,78,81,207	1,23,12,300	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	...	...	6,66,92,939	5,44,98,396	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	...	...	1,06,45,171	83,05,040	
Grand Total including Closing Balance ...	...	...	7,73,38,110	6,28,03,436	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Mysore State during the Calendar year 1931.

Names of medical institutions	Number of patients treated		Results of in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Number of Out-patients	Number of In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Number Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining		In-patients	Out-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
274 Hospitals and Dispensaries	3,404,440	35,168	24,440	5,284	3,543	1,901	...	...	14,72,522	16,831·75	1442·58	18,274·33	

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital Statistics of the Mysore State for the Calendar year 1931.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Rate per 1,000 of population				Remarks
		Past year (1930)	Present year (1931)			Past year (1930)	Present year (1931)			Births		Deaths		
										Past year (1930)	Present year (1931)	Past year (1930)	Present year (1931)	
Mysore State	65,57,302	1,15,057	1,19,762	4,705	.....	88,903	94,265	5,362	.....	19·63	18·64	15·17	14·67	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the Educational Institutions maintained in the Mysore State for the year 1931-32.

Number of Institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1931		Average daily attendance		Expenditure					
Past year 1930-31	Present year 1931-32		1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		A. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.										
6	6	Colleges, for men	2,280	2,379	2,104	2,209	5,88,121	...	...	1,65,009	34,826	7,87,956
2	2	Colleges, for women	80	81	75	73						
4	4	Colleges, Oriental for men	497	522	343	382	46,799	5,405	...	...	1,767	53,971
1	1	College, Teaching	34	26	32	24						
1	1	Engineering College	201	148	180	138	Included	under Colleges.				
1	1	Medical College	78	88	71	73						
15	15	Total ...	3,170	3,244	2,805	2,893	6,34,920	5,405	...	1,65,009	36,593	8,41,927
		Secondary Schools.										
29	29	High Schools, English, for boys	6,528	6,596	5,844	5,976	3,71,656	7,523	7,073	1,34,408	43,630	5,64,290
3	3	High Schools, Vernacular, for boys	236	227	218	227	55,905	...	...	23	4	55,932
284	290	Middle Schools, English, for boys	28,633	29,599	28,359	28,927	6,90,196	5,926	65	11,483	34,665	7,42,335
162	...	Incomplete Middle Schools for boys	3,464	...	2,890	...		...	...	...	...	...
5	5	High Schools, English, for girls	342	383	338	335	54,180	...	...	2,370	7,220	64,370
1	1	High School, Vernacular, for girls	21	24	19	21						
28	30	Middle Schools, English, for girls	1,860	2,158	1,606	1,889	86,815	...	...	1,813	16,387	1,05,015
45	...	Incomplete Middle Schools for girls	676	...	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
557	358	Total ...	41,760	39,287	34,823	32,375	12,58,752	13,449	7,138	1,50,727	1,01,906	15,31,972
		Primary Schools.										
5,857	5,676	Primary Schools for boys	2,22,816	2,10,944	1,62,869	1,60,228	14,06,565	3,40,827	53,287	203	21,267	18,22,149
538	523	Primary Schools for girls	31,443	31,297	22,801	22,495	2,30,230	1,36,887	4,696	9	13,154	3,84,976
6,395	6,199	Total ...	2,54,259	2,42,241	1,85,670	1,82,723	16,36,795	4,77,714	57,983	212	34,421	22,07,125
		Special Schools.										
11	10	Training Schools for Masters	688	657	763	629	1,47,745	9,569	...	..	...	1,57,314
3	3	Training Schools for Mistresses	93	72	81	69	41,612	...	...	185	3,264	45,061
18	18	Industrial Schools for men	1,168	1,546	951	1,299	90,336	3,061	...	...	13,869	1,07,266
2	2	Industrial Schools for women	377	386	272	279	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	6	Commercial Schools	551	854	442	662	19,384	...	...	17,361	1,725	38,470
77	79	Sanskrit Schools	1,846	1,734	1,386	1,359	12,740	...	...	...	..	12,740
3	2	Schools for the Defectives	108	108	78	81	8,418	...	...	115	...	8,533
1	1	Engineering School	308	330	191	207	62,428	...	...	10,169	...	72,597
4	4	Agricultural Schools	115	126	99	111	22,429	...	...	...	1,092	23,521
1	1	Medical Schools	124	161	118	147	..	...	...	..	...	...
		Practical Instruction classes included under Middle Schools ...	...	Included	under Middle Schools.					..	...	...
124	126	Total ...	5,373	5,974	4,381	4,843	4,05,092	12,630	...	27,830	19,950	4,65,502
7,091	6,698	Total Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	3,04,562	2,90,746	2,27,679	2,22,784	39,35,559	5,09,198	65,121	3,43,778	1,92,870	50,46,526
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
1,224	1,216	Advance and Elementary	18,484	19,042	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	18,484	19,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Indirect Expenditure ..	...	...	...	...	18,77,212	70,356	4,661	3,25,149	78,046	18,55,321
8,315	7,914	Grand total of all Institutions and total Expenditure on Public Institutions	3,23,046	3,09,788	2,27,679	2,22,784	53,12,771	5,79,554	69,682	6,68,927	2,70,916	69,01,850

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